

Washington, Thursday, January 11, 1962

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Rules and Regulations

Title 33—NAVIGATION AND **NAVIGABLE WATERS**

Chapter I—Coast Guard, Department of the Treasury

SUBCHAPTER B-MILITARY PERSONNEL [CGFR 61-37]

PART 40—CADETS OF THE COAST **GUARD**

Revision

By virtue of the authority contained in Title 14, United States Code, sections 92, 182, and 633 (sections 92, 182, 633, 63 Stat. 503, 508, 545), and delegated to me as Commandant, United States Coast Guard, by Treasury Department Orders 167, dated December 30, 1952 (18 F.R. 233), 167-3, dated May 6, 1953 (18 F.R. 2961, 2962), and 167-17, dated June 29, 1955 (20 F.R. 4976), Part 40 is amended in its entirety to read as follows, which shall be in effect on and after the date of publication of this document in the FEDERAL REGISTER:

Purpose. 40.2 Applications. General requirements for eligibility. 40.3 Specific requirements for eligibility. Rejection of certificate. 40.4 40.5 40.6 Definition of units. 40.7 Scope of studies for required subjects. 40.8 Physical requirements. Physical standards and disqualifica-40.9 tions. Physical aptitude test. 40.10 Designation for examination. 40.11 40.12 Date of examination. Annual competitive examinations. 40.13 40.14 Schedule of examinations. 40.15 Sample questions, answer sheet, correct answers. 40.16 Appointments. Deposit required. 40.17 40.18 Pay of cadets. Expenses of cadets. 40.20 Contracting of debts. 40.21 Practice cruise. 40.22 Privileges. 40.23 Uniforms. 40.24 Graduation and promotion. 40.25 General requirements for admission of citizens of American Republics.

AUTHORITY: §§ 40.1 to 40.25 issued under secs. 92, 182, 633, 63 Stat. 503, 508, 545; 14 U.S.C. 92, 182, 633.

§ 40.1 Purpose.

Sec.

Cadets are appointed in the Coast Guard for training to fit them to become commissioned officers in the Service. The Coast Guard Academy, located at New London, Conn., is maintained by the Government for the practical and theoretical training of young men to enable them to enter upon the duties of Ensign in the Coast Guard. Appointments are made through competitive examinations.

§ 40.2 Applications.

The Coast Guard is interested in receiving applications for cadetship from all young men who feel that they meet the requirements outlined in the regulations in this part. Any young man who recognizes in himself no serious deficiency and who is sincerely interested in a Coast Guard career is encouraged to make application.

§ 40.3 General requirements for eligibility.

(a) A candidate must be a citizen of the United States and must have reached his seventeenth but not his twentysecond birthday on July 1 of the calendar year in which he is appointed a cadet. If the candidate has not reached his seventeenth birthday, or if he has reached his twenty-second birthday, on July 1 of the calendar year in which he seeks to be appointed a cadet, he will be ineligible for appointment. If under 21 years of age, he will be required to furnish the written consent of parent or guardian before admission to the Coast Guard Academy.

(b) He must satisfy the Commandant of the Coast Guard as to his good moral character and standing in the community.

(c) He must satisfy the Commandant of the Coast Guard that he has sufficient credits in prescribed subjects to justify his being designated for examination.

(d) He must be unmarried and have never been married. Any cadet who shall marry, or who shall be found to be married, or to have been married before his final graduation, shall be required to resign. Refusal to resign will result in dismissal.

(e) He must be physically sound and not less than 5 feet 4 inches nor more than 6 feet 6 inches in height, stripped,

(f) No person who has been dismissed or compelled to resign from the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, the United States Air Force Academy, or the United States Coast Guard Academy for improper conduct is eligible for appointment as a cadet in the Coast Guard. No person whose discharge from any branch of the military service was under conditions other than honorable is eligible for appointment as a cadet.

§ 40.4 Specific requirements for eligibility.

(a) No waivers of educational or physical requirements are granted to applicants.

(b) A candidate must be a graduate of an accredited high school or preparatory school or be in actual attendance in his senior year at an accredited preparatory school or high school, and have already completed three (3) years' work at such a school. A candidate indicating prospective graduation from a preparatory school or high school must, as a condition of admission, satisfactorily complete his course not later than June 30. With the exception of courses completed through the United States Armed Forces Institute, for which credit has

been granted by an accredited school. correspondence schools do not meet the requirements for "Accredited Schools." Certificates issued by correspondence schools will not be accepted. A total of 15 units obtained in high school, preparatory school, or college must be submitted.

REQUIRED 1

(1) The subjects listed below, comprising 6 units, are mandatory and are required for eligibility:

Mathematics (1) (algebra to quadratics)	1
Mathematics (2) (quadratics and be- yond)	1
Mathematics (3) (plane geometry) English 1, 2, and 3	1 3
Total	6

OPTIONAL

(2) Further evidence of adequate preparation, amounting to 9 units of optional subjects is required and may be offered from the following groups:

Mathematics.

Fourth Year English.

Social Studies (history, civics, problems of democracy, citizenship, American problems, sociology)

Biological Science (biology, zoology, botany, physiology).

Physical Science (physics, chemistry, general

science, geology, astronomy).

Foreign Language (not less than 2 units credit will be allowed in any language. This means the student must complete, successfully, a 2-year course in an accredited school).

(3) A total of not more than 2 units credit will be accepted from any or all of the following groups:

Agriculture. Commercial Arithmetic. Commercial History. Commercial Law. Driver Education. Drama. Fine Arts. Industrial Problems. Journalism. Manual Training. Mechanical Drawing. Music. Occupations. Public Speaking.

(4) While not required, it is strongly recommended that a candidate include Solid Geometry, Trigonometry, Physics. and Chemistry in his preparation.

(c) Candidates whose high schools offer only 11/2 years of Algebra may, at the discretion of the Commandant, be given credit for 1 unit of Algebra 2 on presentation of proof that they have covered the subject matter listed in § 40.7 (a) (2) "Mathematics, quadratics and beyond."

(d) To satisfy the requirements of 40.3(c), a candidate may submit both high school and college credits. Be-

¹ A requirement of 4 credits in English, 2 credits in a foreign language, 1 credit in physics or chemistry, and ½ credit in trigonometry may be introduced in future years.

cause of the great variation in academic standards and credit requirements among schools, the Commandant reserves the right to evaluate each academic record submitted on its individual merits. In general, college credits from an accredited institution will be given greater weight than high-school credits for the same amount of work, but in no case will one semester of college work be considered equivalent to more than one unit of high-school work.

§ 40.5 Rejection of certificate.

The Commandant reserves the right to reject the certificate of any candidate whose assigned grades create doubt as to his ability to pursue successfully the course at the Coast Guard Academy.

§ 40.6 Definition of units.

(a) The definition of a unit and of the ground covered by the designated subjects is as follows: A unit represents a year's study in any subject in a secondary school. A 4-year secondary school curriculum should be regarded as representing not more than 16 units of work. This statement is designed to afford a standard of measurement for the work done in secondary schools. It takes the 4-year high-school course as a basis, and assumes that the length of the school year is from 36 to 40 weeks, that a period is from 40 to 60 minutes in length, and that the study is pursued for 4 or 5 periods a week; but under ordinary circumstances a satisfactory year's work in any subject cannot be accomplished in less than 120 sixty-minute periods or their equivalent. Schools organized on any other than a 4-year basis can, nevertheless, estimate their work in terms of this unit.

§ 40.7 Scope of studies for required subjects.

(a) Mathematics:

(1) Algebra to quadratics. One unit.
(i) The meaning, use, evaluation, and necessary transformations of simple formulas involving ideas with which the pupil is familiar, and the derivation of such formulas from rules expressed in words.

(ii) The graph and graphical representation in general. The construction and interpretation of graphs.

(iii) Negative numbers; their meaning and use.

(iv) Linear equations in one unknown quantity, and simultaneous linear equations involving two unknown quantities, with verification of results. Problems.

(v) Ratio, as a case of simple fractions; proportion, as a case of an equation between two ratios; variation. Problems.

(vi) The essentials of algebraic technic.

(vii) Exponents and radicals.

(2) Quadratics and beyond. One unit.

(i) Numerical and literal quadratic equations in one unknown quantity. Problems.

- (ii) The binomial theorem for positive integral exponents, with applications.
- (iii) Arithmetic and geometric series. (iv) Simultaneous linear equations in three unknown quantities.

(v) Simultaneous equations, consisting of one quadratic and one linear equation, or of two quadratic equations of certain types. Graphs.

(vi) Logarithms.

(3) Plane geometry. One unit.

(i) The usual theorems and constructions of good textbooks, including the general properties of plane rectilinear figures; the circle and the measurement of angles; similar polygons; areas; regular polygons; and the measurement of the circle.

(ii) The solutions of numerous original exercises, including loci problems.

(iii) Applications to the mensuration

of lines and plane surfaces.

(b) English 1, 2, and 3: Grammar, Composition, and Literature. units.

- (1) Entrance to the Coast Guard Academy is based on the assumption that each successful candidate will be adequately grounded in the principles of English grammar and composition. The ability to write and speak clearly, correctly, and effectively should be the outgrowth of the candidate's experiences in his secondary-school English courses. There should be, in those courses, special emphasis on'spelling, punctuation, and good usage as the normal requirement for successful work in composition. It is taken for granted that all candidates will have some ability to write clear and well-organized paragraphs or short essays, although the entrance examination may not require any such composition. Advantage should be taken of the oral work that is now a recognized part of most secondary English courses.
- (2) The candidate's preparation in literature should conform to the standards set up in most States as a minimum for the college preparatory courses. These standards call for the appreciative reading and understanding of a number of Shakespeare's plays, some narrative and descriptive poems, and several of the classic short stories and novels. A survey of American or English literature is essential for the requirements in English. The candidate who has read widely and intelligently will generally be better prepared than the candidate who has limited the scope of his reading to one or two authors or one or two books. Because of the vast extent of the field and because of the wide variation in secondary English courses, no specific list of books or, authors can be given. Standard high school texts or course outlines suggested by many of the State educational systems are adequate guides to prepartion in this field.

§ 40.8 Physical requirements.

(a) All candidates for the Coast Guard Academy must meet the physical standards established in this section and in § 40.9 under the heading Physical Standards and Disqualifications.

(b) The physical standards outlined in the succeeding paragraphs in this -section and in § 40.9, although not all inclusive, cover general physical requirements which are necessary for an effective career in the Coast Guard. Conditions which are noted as disquali-, fying and make the applicant unaccept-

able fall in categories which may endanger the health of other personnel. require repeated admission to the sick list, cause prolonged hospitalization and early retirement for physical disability, or preclude an active general service career.

(c) Two physical examinations are required:

(1) formal physical examination before appointment is tendered;

(2) physical re-examination at the time of reporting to the Academy.

(d) Applicants are encouraged to obtain a preliminary physical examination from a private physician prior to submission of application for cadetship. A preliminary physical examination serves to rule out, at this stage of the potential cadet's processing, those applicants who obviously will not meet the required physical standards for appointment. The private physician should be requested to review the physical requirements set forth in § 40.9 and upon completion of his examination advise the candidate whether or not in his opinion the candidate meets the physical requirements for appointment. Inaccuracy in ascertaining defects and determining the physical status of the candidate at the time of his preliminary physical results in unnecessary work for the Coast Guard and disappointment to the candidate when defects are found later at the time of the formal physical examination.

(e) Candidates and their parents and sponsors are urged to refrain from requesting waivers for medical defects. The Coast Guard bases its decision to disqualify a young man on medical facts revealed in a thorough medical examination. Candidates unable to satisfy the minimum requirements are not suited for commissions in the Regular Coast Guard, and consequently are not eligible for training at the Coast Guard Academy. A request for waiver for a medical defect invariably results in disappointment to all concerned.

(f) Prior to formal physical examination, all applicants are required to execute Standard Form 89, Report of Medical History, furnishing a true account of all injuries, illnesses, operations and treatments since birth and present same to the examining medical officer. False statements or willful omissions in executing Standard Form 89 may result in the separation of the candidate from the service on arrival at the Academy or later

in his service career.

(g) Formal physical examinations prior to acceptance of candidates must be performed by a U.S. Public Health Service, Navy, Army, Air Force or Veterans Administration medical officer. All candidates are instructed where to report for such examinations. The results of this formal physical examination must be reported on Standard Form 88, Report of Medical Examination.

(h) The medical officer, prior to the physical examination, will review the data furnished by the candidate on Standard Form 89 as to completeness of the medical history submitted and will then complete item 40, Standard Form 89, and sign same.

§ 40.9 Physical standards and disqualifications.

(a) Physical proportions. The applicant's weight should be well distributed and in proportion to age, height, and skeletal structure. Medical examiners will recommend rejection of individuals who show poor physical development. who appear to be undesirable candidates because of excess fat, or show a definite tendency to obesity regardless of height

and weight table ratio. The following Table 40.9(a1) and Table 40.9(a2) are for growing youths and are for the guidance of medical officers in connection with the other data obtained at the examination, a consideration of all of which will determine the candidate's physical eligibility. The applicant's height should be measured in inches to the nearest ½ inch without shoes, and weight measured to the nearest pound without clothes.

TABLE 40.9(81)

Height (inches)	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Weight (pounds): Minimum Maximum	112	116 165	120 170	124 175	128	132	136	140 197	144 203	148	152 214	156 210	160 225	164 230	168 235
Maximum	100	100	1.0	***	202	100			200	200.		210		200	

TABLE 40.9 (a2) Inches Minimum height ... Maximum height___ Minimum chest expansion ______

- (b) The head, scalp, face and neck. The following conditions are causes for rejection:
- (1) Tinea in any form.(2) All benign tumors which are of sufficient size to interfere with the wearing of military headgear, or subject to chronic irritation.
- (3) Imperfect ossification of the cranial bones or persistence of the anterior fontanelle.
- (4) Extensive cicatrices, especially such adherent scars as show a tendency to break down and ulcerate.
- (5) Depressed fractures or other depressions, or loss of bony substance of the skull, unless the examiner is certain the defect is slight and will cause no future trouble.
- (6) Deformities of the skull resulting in any unusual physical appearance or of any degree associated with evidence of disease of the brain, spinal cord, or peripheral nerves.
 - (7) Hernia of the brain.
- (8) Unsightly deformities, such as large birthmarks, large hairy moles, extensive cicatrices, mutilations due to injuries or surgical operations, tumors, ulcerations, fistulae, atrophy of a part of the face, or lack of symmetrical development.
- (9) Persistent neuralgia, tic douloureux, or paralysis of central nervous
- (10) Ununited fractures of the maxillary bones, deformities of either maxillary bone interfering with mastication or speech, extensive exostosis, necrosis, or osseous cysts.
- (11). Chronic arthritis of the temporomandibular articulation, badly reduced or recurrent dislocations of this joint. or ankylosis, complete or partial.
- (12) Malignancy or substantiated history thereof, unless successfully removed 5 or more years previously.
- (13) Cervical adenitis of other than benign origin, including cancer, Hodgkin's disease, leukemia, tuberculosis, syphilis, etc.
- (14) Adherent or disfiguring scars from disease, injuries or burns.
- (15) Thyroid adenoma; exophthalmic goiter or thyroid enlargement interfering with breathing or with the wearing

of clothing; exophthalmic goiter or thyroid enlargement from any cause associated with toxic symptoms or which is disfiguring.

- (16) Torticollis.
- (17) Tracheal openings, thyroglossal or cervical fistulae.
- (18) Restricted motility sufficient to limit the normal range of motion.
- (19) Cervical rib when symptomatic; scalenus anticus syndrome.
- (c) The nose and sinuses. The following conditions are causes for rejection:
- (1) Loss of the nose, malformation, or deformities thereof that interfere with speech or breathing, or extensive ulcerations.
- (2) Perforated nasal septum if considered causative of symptoms or local pathology, or likely to do so.
- (3) Nasal obstruction due to septal deviation, hypertrophic rhinitis, or other causes, and particularly if sufficient to produce mouth breathing.
- (4) Hay fever if more than mild or if likely to cause more than minimal loss of time from duty or if associated with nasal polyps or hyperplastic sinusitis.
 - (5) Atrophic rhinitis.
- (6) Chronic sinusitis, if more than mild, and if not amenable to therapy.
- (d) The mouth and throat. The following conditions are causes for rejec-
- (1) Harelip, unless adequately repaired, loss of the whole or a large part of either lip, unsightly mutilation of the lips from wounds, burns, or disease.
- (2) Malformation, partial loss, atrophy, or hypertrophy of the tongue, split or bifid tongue, or adhesions of the tongue to the sides of the mouth, provided these conditions interfere with mastication, speech, or swallowing, or appear to be progressive.
- (3) Malignant tumors of the tongue, or benign tumors that interfere with its function.
- (4) Marked stomatitis, or ulcerations, or severe leukoplakia.
- (5) Ranula if at all extensive, or salivary fistula.
- (6) Perforation or extensive loss of substance or ulceration of the hard or soft palate, extensive adhesions of the soft palate to the pharynx, or paralysis of the soft palate.
- (7) Malformations or deformities of the pharynx of sufficient degree to interfere with function.

- (8) Postnasal adenoids interfering with respiration or associated with middle-ear disease.
- (9) Marked enlargement of the tonsils or markedly diseased tonsils.
- (10) Laryngitis if not amenable to therapy or recurrent.
- (11) Paralysis of the vocal cords, or aphonia.
- (e) The ears and hearing. The following conditions are causes for rejection:
- (1) The total loss of an external ear. marked hypertrophy or atrophy, or disfiguring deformity of the organ.
- (2) Atresia of the external auditory canal, or tumors of this part.
- (3) Acute or chronic suppurative otitis media, or chronic catarrhal otitis media.
 - (4) Mastoiditis, acute or chronic.
- (5) Existing perforation of either membrana tympani.
 - (6) Deafness of one or both ears.
- (7) Any diminution of auditory acuity in either ear, below 15/15 by whispered voice. If any question of diminuted auditory acuity arises on whispered voice test an audiometric determination should be made. Loss of hearing as determined by the audiometer must not be greater than 15 decibels in any of the frequencies 500, 1000, 2000 nor greater than 45 decibels in either of the frequencies 4000 or 5000. If hearing loss ascertained is not considered completely stabilized, candidate should be rejected.
- (8) Any acute or chronic disease of the external, middle, or internal ear.
- (f) Eyes and vision. (1) For appointment as a cadet in the Coast Guard a minimum uncorrected visual acuity of 20/30 each eye is acceptable provided that vision is correctible to 20/20 each eye and that refraction by an ophthalmologist reports eye grounds free from disease with no indication of an accelerated progression toward further decreased visual acuity. Refraction is not required where the vision in each eye is 20/20 uncorrected, unless medically indicated.
- (2) Disease of the eye grounds shall be cause for rejection.
 - (3) Contraction of visual field.
- (4) Both eyes must be free from any disfiguring or incapacitating abnormality and from acute or chronic disease.
- (5) Any cadet in the United States Coast Guard Academy whose vision has dropped below 20/40, correctible to 20/20 in each eye, for any significant period of time shall be reported upon by a Board of Medical Survey.
- (6) The requirement as given above is considered necessary in order to graduate cadets with vision sufficiently serviceable to enable them to carry out their duties at sea. During late adolescence it is quite common for developmental myopia to become manifest to such an extent that the resulting myopic visual defect is sufficient to disqualify the cadet. It is therefore imperative that a careful examination for visual acuity be performed.
- (7) The following conditions are causes for rejection:
 - (i) Trachoma.
- (ii) Chronic conjunctivitis, or xerophthalmia.

- cornea.
- (iv) Complete or extensive destruction of the eyelid, disfiguring cicatrices, adhesions of the lids to each other or to the eyeball.
- (v) Inversion or eversion of the eyelids, or lagophthalmus.

(vi) Trichiasis, ptosis, blepharospasm, or chronic blepharitis.

(vii) Epiphora, corneal dystrophy, chronic dacryocystitis, or lachrymal fistula.

(viii) Chronic keratitis, ulcers of the cornea, staphyloma, or corneal opacities encroaching on the pupillary area and reducing the acuity of vision below the standard and any corneal distrophy.

(ix) Irregularities in the form of the iris, or anterior or posterior synechiae sufficient to reduce the visual acuity be-

low the standard.

(x) Opacities of the lens or its capsule sufficient to reduce the acuity of vision below the standard, or progressive cataract of any degree.

(xi) Extensive coloboma of the choroid of iris, absence of pigment (albino) glaucoma, iritis, or history of recurrent iritis, extensive or progressive choroiditis of any degree.

(xii) Any retinopathy or detachment of the retina, neuroretinitis, optic neuritis, choreoretinopathy, or atrophy of the optic nerve.

(xiii) Loss or disorganization of either eye, or pronounced exophthalmos.

(xiv) Pronounced nystagmus, strabismus, or lack of continuous and complete third degree binocular fusion.

(xv) Diplopia, or night blindness.(xvi) Abnormal condition of the eye

due to disease of the brain.

(xvii) Malignant tumors of the lids or eyeballs.

(xviii) Asthenopia.

(xix) Any organic disease of either eye.

(xx) Ocular foreign bodies.

(8) Color perception:

(i) Color blindness, complete or partial, is cause for rejection. Color perception will be tested by the color plate test as set forth in the American Optical Test Book, 1940 Edition, or the Farnsworth Lantern test. Candidates who fail to pass the American Optical Company pseudo-isochromatic plate test shall be considered qualified if they pass the Farnsworth Lantern test. The results obtained with the Farnsworth Lantern test shall be considered final in the resolution of all cases of questionable color perception.

(ii) Detailed instruction for the ad-ministration of the Farnsworth Lantern test, as well as the criteria for passing the test, are engraved on a metal plate which is permanently attached to the instrument and shall be followed without exception. The results of the test shall be recorded in item 64, Report of Medical Examination as "Passed Fa-

Lant" or "Failed FaLant."

(iii) Candidates who failed the American Optical Company pseudo-isochromatic plate test at places where the Farnsworth Lantern test is not available may be given a reexamination on the Farnsworth Lantern test at places where same is available. The cost of travel

(iii) Pterygium encroaching upon the to and from the place of reexamination and subsistence must be borne by the applicant.

> (iv) The standard requirement for color perception will be ability to pass the abbreviated test with not more than three errors.

> (g) Lungs and chest. The following conditions are causes for rejection:

> (1) A chest expansion of less than 2 inches.

> (2) Congenital malformations or acquired deformities which result in reducing the chest capacity and diminishing the respiratory function to such a degree as to interfere with vigorous physical exertion or to produce disfigurement when the applicant is dressed.

(3) Pronounced contractions or markedly limited mobility of the chest wall following pleurisy or empyema.

(4) Deformities of the scapulae sufficient to interfere with the carrying of equipment.

(5) Absence or faulty development of the clavicle.

(6) Old fracture of the clavicle where there is much deformity or interference with the carrying of equipment; ununited fractures, or partial or complete dislocation of either end of the clavicle.

(7) Suppurative periostitis or caries or necrosis of the ribs, the sternum, the

clavicles or the scapulae.

(8) Old fractures of the ribs with faulty union, if interfering with function.

(9) Malignant tumors of the breast or chest walls or substantiated history of same, unless successfully treated 5 or more years previously in the absence of disqualifying residuals.

(10) Benign tumors or cysts of the breast or chest wall which are so large as to interfere with the wearing of a

uniform or equipment.

(11) Unhealed sinuses of the chest wall.

(12) Scars of old operations for empyema unless the examiner is assured that the respiratory function is entirely normal.

(13) Active tuberculosis of any degree or extent.

(14) A history of tuberculosis clinically active within the preceding 5 years.

(15) A substantiated history of, or X-ray findings of, tuberculosis of more than minimal extent, at any time.

(16) Pleurisy with effusion of undetermined origin or history thereof.

(17) Recurrent spontaneous pneumothorax within the preceding 3 years. (18) Pneumoconiosis, extensive pul-

monary fibrosis or pulmonary emphysema.

(19) Acute or chronic pleurisy or empyema.

(20) Pneumothorax, hydrothorax, or hemothorax.

(21) Tumors of the lung, pleura or mediastinum.

(22) Chronic bronchitis if more than mild or if mild and does not respond to therapy.

(23) Bronchiectasis.

(24) Asthma or a history of asthma (except a history of childhood asthma with a trustworthy history of freedom day) is a cause for rejection.

(25) Abscess of the lung.

(26) Pulmonary infiltration of undetermined origin.

(27) Cystic disease of the lung.

(28) Actinomycosis, nacardiosis, blastomycosis, coccidioidomycosis, aspergillosis or histoplasmosis if there is reason to suspect recent activity of the disease process.

(29) Sarcoidosis.

(30) Hydatid or echinococcus cysts of the lung.

(31) Foreign body in the lung or mediastinum causing symptoms, or active inflammatory reaction.

· (32) History of pneumonectomy or lobectomy.

(33) Disqualifying defects demonstrable by a roentgenographic examination of the chest, such as:

(i) Evidence of reinfection (adult) type tuberculosis, active or inactive, other than slight thickening of the apical pleura or thin solitary fibroid strands.

(ii) Evidence of active primary (child-

hood) type tuberculosis.

(iii) Extensive calcification of the pleura, lung parenchyma or hilum, if of questionable stability or of such size and extent as to interfere with pulmonary function.

(iv) Evidence of fibrous or serofibrinous pleuritis, except moderate diaphragmatic adhesions with or without blunting or obliteration of the costophrenic sinus.

(h) Heart and vascular system. The following conditions are causes for rejection:

- All diastolic murmurs.
 Apical systolic murmurs, when persistent in both the recumbent and upright positions, when moderate in intensity, when transmitted to the axilla. and when not abolished nor significantly diminished in intensity by forced breath-
- (3) Harsh systolic nurmurs, heard at aortic area, even of less than moderate intensity with diminished or absent second sound. -
- (4) All organic valvular diseases of the heart, congenital heart disease, or pathological murmurs.
- (5) Hypertrophy or dilation of the heart.
- (6) History of angina pectoris, coronary occlusion, or coronary arterioscle-

(7) A pulse of 100 or over, or of 50 or under if felt to be a manifestation of organic heart disease.

(8) Persistent marked cardiac arrhythmia or irregularity, unless due to sinus arrhythmia or an authenticated history of paroxysmal tachycardia, or auricular fibrillation or flutter.

(9) Arteriosclerosis.

(10) Arterial hypertension, essential hypertension (hypertensive vascular disease). The diagnosis of essential hypertension, especially in the earlier phases when blood pressure is still variable, requires judgment tempered by experience and with evaluation of any family history of hypertension, the vascular reaction to special tests, and repeated blood pressure and pulse rate determinations. In general, a persistent from symptoms since the twelfth birth-, systolic blood pressure above 140, or a persistent diastolic blood pressure above

- 90, is cause for rejection, particularly if associated with a labile pulse rate or evidence of vasomotor lability, or with positive family history of hypertensive vascular disease (sitting blood pressure values). The objective is to disqualify those applicants who are most likely to develop severe and incapacitating hypertension within a relatively short time. Generally, youthful applicants with a healthy vascular system are to be considered qualified even though blood pressure values sometimes exceed standard.
- (11) Angurysm of any variety in any situation.
 - (12) Intermittent claudication.
- (13) Peripheral vascular disease including Raynaud's disease, Buerger's disease (thromboangiitis obliterans) erythromelalgia, arterioscelerotic and diabetic vascular disease. Special test wil be employed in doubtful cases.
- (14) Thrombophlebitis of one or more extremities, if there is a persistence of the thrombus or any evidence of obstruction to circulation in the involved vein or
- (15) An authenticated history of rheumatic fever or chorea within the past 5 years, or a history of more than one attack of rheumatic fever.
- (16) Arterial hypotension if it is causing, or has caused, symptoms.
- (17) Varicose veins if large, or if associated with edema or with skin ulceration.
- (i) Abdomen and viscera, anus and rectum. The following conditions are causes for rejection:
- (1) Wounds, injuries, cicatrices, or muscular ruptures of the abdominal wall sufficient to interfere with function.
- (2) Fistulae or sinuses from visceral or other lesions or following operation.
 - (3) Hernia of any variety.
- (4) Large tumors of the abdominal wall.
- (5) Scar pain, if severe or causing persistent or recurring complaints.
- (6) Chronic diseases of the stomach or intestine or a history thereof, including such diseases as peptic ulcer, regional ileitis, ulcerative colitis and diverticulitis.
- (7) Gastric resection, resection of peptic ulcers, gastroenterostomy, bowel resection.
 - (8) Chronic appendicitis (so-called).
- (9) Ptosis of the stomach or intestines. (10) Acute or chronic disease of the liver, gall bladder, pancreas, or spleen.
- (11) Chronic peritonitis or peritoneal adhesions.
- (12) Chronic enlargement of the liver.
- (13) Chronic enlargement of the spleen.
- (14) Jaundice or substantiated history of recurrent jaundice.
- (15) Splenectomy for any cause other than trauma, or congenital spherocy-
- (16) Proctitis, stricture or prolapse of the rectum.
- (17) Fissure of the anus of pruritus ani if severe or recurrent.
- (18) Fistula in ano or ischiorectal abscess.
- (19) External hemorrhoids sufficient

- internal hemorrhoids, if large or accompanied by hemorrhage, or protruding intermittently or constantly.
 - (20) Incontinence of feces.
 - (21) Amoebiasis; uncinariasis.
- (j) Endocrine system and metabolism.The following conditions are causes for rejection:
 - (1) Toxic goiter and thyroid adenoma.
- (2) Cretinism; hypothyroidism; myxedema, spontaneous or post-operative (with clinical manifestations and diagnosis not based solely on low basal metabolic rate).
- (3) Gigantism or acromegaly; diabetes insipidus, Simmonds' disease: Cushing's syndrome, other diseases because of a disorder of the pituitary gland.
 - (4) Frohlich's syndrome.
- (5) Hyperparathyroidism and hypoparathyroidism when the diagnosis is supported by adequate laboratory studies.
 - (6) Addison's disease.
- (7) Glycosuria if persisting; diabetes mellitus; if sugar is found in the urine, further specimens voided in the presence of the physician or authorized assistant, should be examined. In doubtful cases the fasting blood sugar and glucose tolerance tests should be obtained. In the presence of diabetes mellitus in a parent, sibling, or grandparent, a standard glucose tolerance test is required.
- (8) Nutritional deficiency (including sprue, beriberi, pellagra and scurvy) which are severe or not readily remediable or in which permanent pathological changes have been established.
 - (9) Gout.
- (10) Hyperinsulinism when established by adequate investigation.
 - (k) Genito-urinary system.
- (1) All candidates for the Coast Guard Academy shall receive a serologic test for syphilis and a urinalysis. These tests shall be conducted at the time of the formal physical examination.
- (i) When albumin, casts, hemoglobin, or red blood cells are found in the urine, the applicant shall not be accepted unless further study proves such findings to be of no significance. Such further study, if desired, should include daily complete examinations of the urine for at least 3 days and such other tests as are necessary, unless the presence of albumin and casts is associated with enlargement of the heart, high blood pressure, or other evidence of cardiovascular disease of such degree that a diagnosis of renal disease may be made immediately. When albumin or casts are constantly or intermittently present, the underlying pathological condition should, if possible, be determined and stated as the cause for rejection; but if albuminuria or casts are present daily during a period of 3 days, it should be regarded as reason for rejection, even if the origin cannot be determined.
- (ii) When the specific gravity of the specimen first examined is under 1.010, further observation of the applicant and repeated complete urinary examinations are indicated.
- (iii) A negative serological test will be accepted as satisfactory evidence of freedom from syphilis in the absence of in size to produce marked symptoms; a history of previous treatment for, or

- clinical signs of syphilis. When the serological test for syphilis is positive, the possibility of a false positive test should be considered. In view of the possibility of error in such a test the candidate will be given the opportunity of a reexamination. A repeated positive se-rological test, in the absence of a history of syphilis, will be cause for rejection.
- (2) The following conditions are causes for rejection:
- (i) Acute or chronic nephritis, diabetes, mellitus or insipidus, or glycosuria if accompanied by abnormal response to blood sugar tests.
- (ii) Blood, pus, or albumin in the urine, if persistent.
- (iii) Floating kidney, hydronephrosis, pyelonephrosis, pyelitis, tumor of the kidney, renal calculi, or absence of one kidney, horseshoe kidney, or double ureter.
 - (iv) Acute or chronic cystitis.
- (v) Vesical calculi, tumors of the bladder, incontinence of urine, enuresis, or retention of urine.
- (vi) Hypertrophy, abcess, or chronic infection of the prostate gland.
- (vii) Urethral stricture or urinary fistula.
- (viii) Epispadias or hypospadias, except for minor displacements of the urethral orifice with no impairment in function of micturition, and no symptoms or irritation
- (ix) Phimosis when prepuce is adherent in whole or in part to the glands.
 - (x) Hermaphroditism.
 - (xi) Amputation of the penis.
- (xii) Varicocele, if large and painful, or hydrocele.
- (xiii) Atrophy of both testicles or loss of both.
- (xiv) Undescended testicle (acceptable if unilateral, abdominal and unassociated with hernia), infantile genital organs.
- (xv) Chronic orchitis or epididymitis. (xvi) A persistently positive serologic test for syphilis.
- (xvii) Syphilis in any stage, or a clearly defined history thereof.
- (xviii) Any active venereal infection. acute or chronic, or any active infectious process resulting therefrom.
 - (xix) Reiter's disease.
- (1) The extremities. The following conditions are causes for rejection:
- (1) All anomalies in the number, the form, the proportion, and the move-ments of the extremities which produce noticeable deformity or interfere with function.
- (2) Atrophy of the muscles of any part, if progressive or if sufficient to interfere with function.
- (3) Benign tumors if sufficiently large to interfere with function.
- (4) Ununited fracture, fractures with shortening or callus formation sufficient to interfere with function, old dislocations unreduced or partially reduced, complete or partial ankylosis of a joint, or relaxed articular ligaments permitting of frequent voluntary or involuntary displacement.
- (5) Reduced dislocation or united fractures with incomplete restoration of function; substantiated history of recurrent dislocations of major joints.

- (6) Amputation of any portion of a limb (except fingers or toes if there is no interference with military activities), or resection of a joint.
- (7) Excessive curvature of a long bone or extensive, deep, or adherent scars interfering with motion.

(8) Severe sprains.

(9) Disease of the bones or joints; active osteomyelitis; history of an attack of hematogenous osteomyelitis; recurrent attacks of osteomyelitis; sequestrum demonstrable on X-ray; or a substantiated history of a single attack of osteomyelitis, except when treated successfully 3 or more years previously without subsequent recurrent or disqualifying sequelae.

(10) Chronic synovitis; torn cartilage; osteochonditis dessicans; or other internal derangement in a joint (particularly of knee joint with history of

disablity).

- (11) Varicose veins in an extremity when they cover a large area; are markedly tortuous or much dilated, or are associated with edema, or are accompanied by subjective symptoms.
- (12) Varices of any kind situated in the leg below the knee, if associated with varicose ulcers or scars from old ulcerations; chronic edema of a limb.
- (13) Chronic or obstinate neuralgias, particularly sciatic neuritis.

(14) Adherent or united finger (web fingers).

- (15) Deviation of the normal axis of the forearm to such a degree as to interfere with the proper execution of the manual of arms.
- (16) (i) Permanent flexion or extension of one or more fingers, as well as irremediable loss of motion of these parts, if sufficient to interfere with proper execution of duties.

(ii) Entire loss of any finger.

- (iii) Mutilation of either thumb to such an extent as to produce material loss of apposition or strength of the member.
- (iv) Loss of more than one phalanx of the right index finger.
- (v) Loss of the terminal and middle phalanges of any two fingers on the same hand.
- (17) Perceptible lameness or limping.
- (18) Knock-knee, when the gait is clumsy or ungainly, or when subjective symptoms of weakness are present; bow-legs if so marked as to produce noticeable deformity when the applicant is dressed.
- (19) (i) Clubfoot unless the defect is so slight as to produce no symptoms.
- (ii) Pes cavus if extreme and causing symptoms.
- (iii) Flatfoot when accompanied with symptoms of weak foot or when the foot is weak on test. Pronounced cases of flatfoot attended with decided eversion of the foot and marked bulging of the inner border, due to inward rotation of the astragalus, are disqualifying, regardless of the presence or absence of subjective symptoms.

(20) Loss of either great toe or loss of any two toes on the same foot.

(21) Overriding or super position of any of the toes to such a degree as will produce pain.

- (22) Ingrowing toenails when marked or painful.
- (23) (i) Hallux valgus, particularly congenital type or when accompanied by bunion.
- (ii) Bunions sufficiently pronounced to interfere with function.
- (iii) Hammertoes when existing to such a degree as to interfere with function when wearing shoes.
- (iv) Corns or calluses on the sole of the foot when they are tender or painful.
- (24) (i) Hyperidrosis or bromidrosis when present to a marked degree.
- (ii) Habitually sodden feet with blisteređ skin.
- (iii) Unusually large or deformed feet for which proper shoes cannot be readily obtained.
- (25) Severe fungoid infection of nailbeds.
- (26) Surgical procedures involving major joints unless at least a six-month period since operation, has elapsed and full function has been restored.
- (m) The spine and other musculo-skeletal. The following conditions are causes for rejection:
- (1) Lateral deviation of the spine from the normal midline of such degree that it impairs normal function or is likely
- (2) Curvature of the spine of such degree that function is interfered with or is likely to be interfered with, or in which there is noticeable deformity when the applicant is dressed (scoliosis, kyphosis, or lordosis).

(3) Fracture or dislocation of the

vertebrae. (4) Vertebral caries (Pott's disease).

- (5) Abscess of the spinal column or its vicinity; acute or chronic osteomyeli-
- (6) Osteo-arthritis of the spinal column, partial or complete.
- (7) Coccydynia; spina bifida mani-festa; spondylolisthesis; cervical rib.
- (8) Active arthritic processes from any cause.
- (9) Herniation of intervertebral disc (nucleus pulposus) or history of operation for this condition.
- (10) Malformation and deformities of the pelvis sufficient to interfere with function.
- (11) Disease of the sacroiliac and lumbo-sacral joints which is chronic in nature, associated with pain referred to legs, muscular spasm, postural deformities, and/or limitation of motion in the region of the lumbar spine.
- (12) History of chronic or recurrent low back pain.
- (n) Skin. The following conditions are causes for rejection:
- (1) Eczema of long standing or which is resistant to treatment; allergic dermatosis, if severe.
- (2) Chronic impetigo; sycosis; carbuncle; acne upon face or neck which is so pronounced as to be definitely unsightly.
- (3) Actinomycosis; dermatitis herpetiformis: mycosis fungoides.
- (4) Extensive psoriasis, ichthyosis; chronic lichen planus.
- (5) Elephantiasis.
- (6) Scabies; pediculosis (if indicative of unhygienic habits).

- .. (7) Ulcerations of the skin not amenable to treatment, or those of long standing or of considerable extent, or of syphilitic or malignant origin.
- (8) Extensive, deep, or adherent scars that interfere with muscular movements. or that show a tendency to break down and ulcerate.
- (9) Naevi and other erectile tumors if extensive, disfiguring or exposed to constant pressure.
- (10) Obscene, offensive, or indecent tattooing.
- (11) Pilonidal cyst or sinus if evidenced by presence of readily palpable tumor mass or if there is a history of inflammation or of purulent discharge.
- (12) Lupus vulgaris; other tuberculous skin lesions.
- (13) Lupus erythematosus, discoid or generalized; scleroderma.
- (14) Epidermolysis bullosa; pemphigus.
- (15) Plantar warts on weight-bearing areas.
- (16) Cysts and benign tumors of such a size and/or location as to interfere with the normal wearing of military equipment.
- (17) Any other chronic skin disease of a degree which renders the individual unfit for military duty or so disfiguring as to render it difficult for the individual to adjust to the ordinary social relationships.
- (o) The nervous system. The following conditions are causes for rejection:
- (1) Neurosyphilis of any form (general paresis, tabes dorsalis, meningovascular syphilis).
- (2) Degenerative disorders (multiple sclerosis, encephalomyelitis, cerebellar and Friedreich's ataxia, athetoses, Huntington's chorea, muscular atrophies and dystrophies of any type, cerebral arteriosclerosis).
- (3) Residuals of infection (moderate and severe residuals of poliomyelitis, meningitis and abscesses, paralysis agitans, postencephalitis syndromes, Sydenham's chorea).
- (4) Peripheral nerve disorder (chronic or recurrent neuritis or neuralgia of an intensity which is periodically incapacitating, multiple neuritis, neurofibromatosis).
- (5) Residuals of trauma (residuals of concussion or severe cerebral trauma. post-traumatic cerebral syndrome, incapacitating severe injuries to peripheral nerves).
- (6) Paroxysmal convulsive disorders and disturbances of consciousness (grand mal, petit mal, and psychomotor attacks, syncope narcolepsy, migraine).
- (7) Miscellaneous disorders (tics, spasmodic torticollis, spasms, brain and spinal cord tumors, whether operated upon or not, cerebrovascular disease. congenital malformations, including spina bifida if associated with neurological manifestations and meningocele even if uncomplicated, Meniere's disease).
- (p) Psychiatric and personality devia-The following conditions are tions.causes for rejection:
- (1) Psychotic disorders or a substantiated history of psychotic episode.
- (2) Psychoneurotic reactions which have been incapacitating.

- (3) Character and behavior disorders which have prevented a good adjustment with particular reference to antisocial tendencies, sexual deviation, chronic alcoholism or drug addiction.
 - (4) Immaturity reactions.(5) Disorders of intelligence.
 - (q) Teeth.
- (1) All candidates shall be given a type 2 dental examination (mouth mirror and explorer examination; adequate natural or artificial light; posterior bitewing roentgenograms, when indicated) by a dental officer at the time of physical reexamination and, if practicable, at formal physical examination, report of which shall be recorded under item 44, Standard Form 88, Report of Medical Examination.
- (2) Candidates must have a minimum of 20 serviceable permanent, natural teeth, of which at least 10 must be in each arch. When third molar teeth have not erupted and are shown by X-ray examination to be present and in normal position for eruption, they may be counted as serviceable teeth in the event candidates do not otherwise meet the minimum requirement of 20 teeth.
 - (3) Definitions:
- (i) Serviceable teeth are permanent, natural teeth which meet all of the following conditions:
- (a) Adequately supported by healthy tissue.
- (b) In satisfactory occlusion with opposing natural or artificial teeth.
- (c) Of sufficient size (crown and/or roots) and without faulty calcification (severe dysplasia).
- (d) If carious, capable of being satisfactorily restored.
- (e) If filled or crowned, the tooth and restoration are in satisfactory condition.
 (f) If nonvital, treated with satisfactory pulp canal fillings.
- (ii) A nonserviceable tooth is one that fails to meet any of the above conditions.
- (iii) Satisfactory masticatory function exists when a minimum of 3 masticating teeth (bicuspids and/or molars, natural or artificial) are in functional bilateral occlusion.
- (4) Prior to the candidates' reporting to the Academy, missing teeth that cause unsatisfactory incisal and/or masticatory function or that result in unsightly spaces must be replaced by well-designed, functional, partial dentures or fixed bridges, and all carious teeth except those with incipient carious lesions must be satisfactorily restored.
- (5) The following conditions are causes for rejection:
- (i) Loss of teeth in excess of the number specified in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.
- (ii) Nonconformance with subparagraph (4) of this paragraph.
- (iii) Malocclusion that interferes with satisfactory incisal and/or masticatory function or proper phonation.
- (iv) Unsightly dento-facial deformity.
 (v) Chronic subluxation of the mandible associated with pain and not amenable to treatment.
- ¹These X-rays are only needed when unerupted third molars must be counted as serviceable permanent teeth to meet requirements of subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.

- (vi) Advanced and extensive peridon-toclasia.
- (vii) Syphilitic lesions, malignant tumors.
- (viii) Benign tumors or cysts, which require treatment or may require treatment in the foreseeable future.
- (ix) Perforations from the oral cavity into the nasal cavity or maxillary sinus.
 - (r) Miscellaneous conditions.
- (1) The following miscellaneoùs conditions are causes for rejection:
- (i) Any deformity which is repulsive or which prevents the proper functioning of any part to a degree interfering with military efficiency.
- (ii) Stuttering or other impediment of speech.
- (iii) Deficient muscular development or deficient nutrition.
- (iv) Evidences of physical characteristics of congential asthenia, such as slender bones, a weak ill-developed thorax, nephroptosis, gastroptosis, constipation, and "drop" heart, with its peculiar attenuation and weak and easily fatigued musculature.
- (v) All acute communicable diseases. (vi) All diseases and conditions which are not easily remediable or that tend physically to incapacitate the individual such as: chronic malaria or malarial cachexia; tuberculosis; leprosy, acti-nomycosis; rheumatoid arthritis; osteomyelitis; malignant disease of any kind in any location or substantiated history of same unless successfully treated 5 or more years previously; hemophilia; purpura, leukemia of all types; pernihemophilia; cious anemia; sickle cell anemia; trypanosomiasis; filariasis which has produced permanent disability or deformity, history of any acute attack of filariasis within 6 months of date of examination. or the finding of micro-filaria in the blood stream, chronic metallic poisoning, allergic manifestations such as hay fever, if more than mild or if likely to cause more than minimal loss of time from duty or if associated with nasal polyps or hyperplastic sinusitis; allergic conjunctivitis, allergic dermatoses, or allergic rhinitis particularly if there is associated hyperplastic sinusitis or nasal polyps, or a history thereof, when in the opinion of the examiner, the condition is likely to frequently recur, or to cause more than minimal loss of time from duty or otherwise is of present or future clinical significance.
- (2) Conditions not enumerated or combinations of conditions which, in the opinion of the medical examiner, will not permit a full productive military career, should be recorded in detail with appropriate recommendations.
- (3) If all defects present are recorded on Standard Form 88 and the medical examiner considers all defects in final determination as to qualification of candidate, the Commandant's acceptance or rejection of candidates will be simplified.

§ 40.10 Physical aptitude test.

In addition to the physical requirements in §§ 40.8 and 40.9, candidates are notified that if appointed a cadet in the United States Coast Guard they must, during the preliminary term at the Coast Guard Academy, qualify in physical ap-

titude as determined by a one-hour examination. This examination measures neuromuscular coordination, muscular power, muscular endurance, cardiovascular endurance, and flexibility. The examination comprises a series of tests involving such activities as running, jumping, throwing, climbing, dodging, pushing, and pulling. The examination will consist of a number of tests such as a vertical jump, standing broad jump, pullups, dips, push-ups, 300-yard shuttle run, squat jump, sit-ups, rope climb, etc. All candidates are advised to condition themselves physically by participation in a wide range of physical activities.

§ 40.11 Designation for examination.

A candidate who has been accepted as such will be designated to report for the examination and will be advised of the time and place he should so report.

§ 40.12 Date of examination.

Examinations will be held annually for two successive days, commencing on the third Monday in February, at places where examiners are available. If either of these days falls on Washington's Birthday, the examination will be held on the two days immediately following the holiday. The examiners will be commissioned officers of the Coast Guard, or civil-service examiners. All expenses connected with the candidate's appearance before examiners and medical boards must be borne by the candidate.

§ 40.13 Annual competitive examinations.

- (a) Purpose. The annual competitive examination is designed to select, on a fair competitive basis, those candidates who are best qualified and most likely to succeed as cadets and officers in the United States Coast Guard.
 - (b) Scope and form.
- (1) Successful completion of the Academy course and success as an officer depends:
- (i) on an adequate educational back-ground,
- (ii) on the possession of aptitudes related to both technical and cultural studies,
- (iii) on a sincere interest in the Coast Guard as a career, and
- (iv) on relevant personality and physical characteristics.
- (2) In addition to the essential virtues of honesty, dependability, and perseverance, item of subparagraph (1) (iv) of this paragraph above includes physical stamina, coordination, physical and mental courage, self-confidence, emotional stability, alertness, leadership, and the ability to live and work harmoniously in close contact with others. The complete examination will measure as fairly and accurately as possible the extent to which each candidate meets these four general qualifications.
- (c) Achievement tests. The subject matter of the achievement tests will be material within the scope of most high-school curricula, i.e., knowledge ordinarily required for admission to college. In the construction of the tests, allowances will be made for the fact that high-school curricula are not completely uni-

are designed to be as fair as possible to students from all varieties of secondary schools, but no candidate can be expected to have had detailed instruction in all the topics covered in the various tests. Any candidate who has taken the required courses listed in § 40.4 can feel that he is qualified to take the tests as far as formal training is concerned. It must be stressed that this examination is competitive, not merely qualifying. Therefore, the examination will be difficult enough to discriminate between candidates of nearly equal educational achievement. Each candidate will be tested for knowledge in all the following subjects:

- (1) English (Grammar, Composition, Literature, and Reading Comprehension).
- (2) Mathematics (Algebra and Plane Geometry).
- (d) Aptitude tests. (1) The examination will include a battery of short tests in the following:
 - (i) Science Aptitude.
 - (ii) Verbal Aptitude.
 - (iii) Spatial Aptitude.
 - (iv) Quantitative Aptitude.
- (2) Because these tests stress ability factors rather than knowledge or achievement, they are comparatively uninfluenced by training and experience. It is not practical to prepare for them, and no specific information on their content will be furnished.
- (e) Index of background and activity questionnaire. Each candidate will be given a questionnaire regarding his vocational interest, study habits, background, and personality characteristics.
- (f) Personal interview. The examiner before whom the candidate appears will report to the Commandant his appraisal of the candidate's fitness and adaptability for a career as an officer in the Coast Guard. Particular attention will be paid to neatness, cleanliness, physical appearance, bearing, manner of speech, manliness, and qualities of leadership. The examiner will report in detail any defects of character or behavior that may hinder or prevent the development of leadership, any marked inaptitude or aversion for military training, and any evidence of evasion, insincerity, or immaturity.
 - (g) General adaptability board.
- (1) A specially designated board of Coast Guard officers will be charged with the duty of assigning a mark in general adaptability to each candidate who has satisfied minimum requirements in the above written tests. The term "general adaptability" includes all the factors known to influence success as a cadet and officer. The marks will be based on the relative merit of candidates as shown by tests, questionnaires, and the interview reports noted in paragraph (f) of this section. While the term "general adaptability" is very broad, the board's decision will be based on factual objective information such as the following:
- (i) The candidate's attitude toward assigned tasks and his willingness to

form throughout the country. The tests work as shown by the consistency and pattern of his previous school work.

- (ii) The candidate's previous extracurricular and athletic interests and experience, with particular attention to evidence of leadership and teamwork.
- (iii) The candidate's personal qualities as shown by his reference questionnaire, the interviewer's report, his highschool principal's comments, etc.
- (iv) The candidate's physical build, appearance, and his bearing, as shown by the photographs and the interviewer's report.
- (v) The candidate's score on one or more tests of emotional stability, social adjustment, vocational interest, study habits, background, and personality characteristics as may be administered for the purpose.
- (2) The board will be charged with the duty of obtaining the best possible cadets and officers for the Coast Guard. It is, therefore, to a candidate's interest to cooperate fully in supplying the board with all relevant information on the above factors. The board's judgment will be final and subject to review only by order of the Commandant.
- (h) Minimum requirements. tablish a list of eligible candidates and eliminate those who are markedly deficient in one or more parts of the examination, the board will not consider candidates who fail to meet minimum test requirements. All raw scores will be converted to standard scores by the method commonly employed in modern testing techniques. The board will then set minimum standard score requirements. Candidates who have standard scores below the prescribed individual and/or combined test levels will be eliminated from further consideration.
- (i) Computation of final mark. final marks of each candidate will be computed by averaging the following subscores in accordance with the indicated weights:
- (1) Achievement Tests: English _____ Mathematics . 20 (2) Aptitude Tests: 10 Science Aptitude__ Verbal, Spatial, and Quantitative Aptitudes____ 10 (3) Index of Background and Activities (4) General Adaptability..... 25
- (j) Appointments. A formal physical examination will be given about six weeks after the competitive examination to those candidates who are considered qualified. Candidates will be offered appointments in the order of their final marks until the vacancies for the year have been filled. A candidate who fails to receive an appointment may compete again in subsequent years without prejudice, provided he meets the age and physical qualifications.
- § 40.14 Schedule of examinations.
- (a) The schedule of examination will normally be as follows:
 - (1) First Day:
 - 8 a.m. to 12 noon-Mathematics and Science Aptitude.

- 1 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.—English, Personal Inventory.
- (2) Second Day:
- 8 a.m. to 12 noon-Verbal, Spatial and Quantitative Aptitude Tests; Index of Background and Activities Questionnaire.
- (b) All material necessary for taking the examination will be furnished each candidate. Drawing instruments and slide rules will not be permitted.
- § 40.15 Sample questions and answer sheet.
- (a) The questions in this section, taken from objective-type examinations, and a sample answer sheet are intended for the information and use of candidates who may be unfamiliar with this type of test. These questions illustrate various kinds of questions used. The questions are answered by marking the answer sheet in accordance with instructions which precede the specific examination questions. You choose the one correct answer and blacken the space beneath the corresponding letter on the answer sheet.

MATHEMATICS

- (1) If 2x+4y=17 and 3y-2x=11, then y-2x=(?)

 - (A) ½ (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3 (E) 6
- (2) Two triangles of equal area have bases of 4 and 9 inches, respectively. What is the ratio of the altitude of the first triangle to the altitude of the second triangle?
 - (A) 4 to 9
 - (B) 2 to 3
 - (c) 3 to 2
 - (D) 9 to 4 (E) 81 to 16
- (3) The equation $x^2+px+q=0$ has equal roots if
 - (A) p=0
 - (B) p=q
 - (c) p=2q
 - (D) $p^2 = 2q$
 - (E) $p^2 = 5q$
- (4) In Figure 1, points P, Q, R, and S lie on the same circle. PR and QS intersect at K. If QK=12, RK=6, and SK=4, then PK=(?)

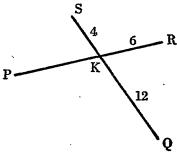


FIGURE 1.

- (C) 8.
- (D) 10

- (A) 12
- (B) 120 (C) 250
- (D) 1004
- (E) 4000

ENGLISH

(6) Several ways are given for writing the underlined portion of the sentence in quotation marks. Choose the one correct answer.

"The organization of the United Nations is more complex than the League of Nations."

- (A) no change
- (B) than was
- (c) than that of
- (D) than those of

(7) The sentences below are presented in scrambled form, and need to be rearranged to form a well-organized paragraph. Each sentence has a place in the paragraph; there are no extra sentences. "Which sentence did you put first?"

Sentences

(A) President Coolidge entered upon his duties at Washington without display of any sort and showed himself to be extremely simple in tastes, laconic in speech, and thoroughly absorbed in his exacting task.

(B) The oath of office was administered to the new President by his aged father.
 (c) Vice-President Coolidge was enjoying

(c) Vice-President Coolidge was enjoying his vacation at his boyhood home in Plymouth, Vermont, when the news of President Harding's death came over the wires.

(8) In rearranging the sentences in question 7, which sentence did you put after (B)? Directions: Consider that "p" means that nothing follows. If you arranged the sentences in the order C A B, your answer will be "p" i.e., "No sentence."

(9) This question concerns the following poem:

The sigh that heaves the grasses Whence thou wilt never rise Is of the air that passes And knows not if it sighs. The diamond tears adorning Thy low mound on the lea, Those are the tears of morning That weeps, but not for thee.

The poem is written as if addressed to

- (A) Nature
- (B) the reader
- (c) the poet
- (D) a ruined dwelling
- (E) someone dead

(10) In the poem quoted in subparagraph (9) of this section, the speaker feels that Nature:

- (A) does not participate in his sadness
- (B) should be reverenced
- (c) is an affectionate mother to all her children
- (n) inspires wonder in her beholders
- (E) is a cruel and implacable foe

(b) The following figure 2 is a sample of the "answer sheet." The correct answer is marked on the answer sheet by making a solid line under the letter opposite the number of the question.

ANSWER SHEET

MATHEMATICS !! # I 1 D E В **!!** H H H H В C Ð \mathbf{E} !! H C מ E В 3 E C D В A :: H 5 English C E R \mathbf{p} ii. # H D E C В :: C D E В 8 В C D # H II !! 9 C D E В Α H 10 !!

CORRECT ANSWERS

1. D	4. c	7. c	9. E
2. D	5. E	8. A	10. A
3. E	6. c		

FIGURE 2.

§ 40.16 Appointments.

(a) The number of appointments to be made each year from candidates who have successfully passed the examinations is discretionary, and will depend upon the needs of the Service at the time.

(b) Candidates who are considered eligible for appointment and who have passed the required physical examination will receive appointments as cadets in the United States Coast Guard and will be sent instructions to report to the Coast Guard Academy early in July. A final physical examination is given at the Academy prior to execution of the oath of office.

(c) Having been appointed and having taken the oath of office, a cadet will be reimbursed for the actual mileage from his home to the Academy at the rate of 6 cents per mile.

(d) No person shall become a cadet in the Coast Guard who does not obligate himself, in such manner as the Commandant may prescribe, to serve at least 4 years as an officer in the Service after graduation, if his services be so long required.

§ 40.17 Deposit required.

A cadet, upon admission to the Coast Guard Academy, shall be credited with the sum of \$600 to defray the cost of his initial clothing and equipment, this sum to be deducted subsequently from his pay in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the Commandant. In addition each cadet upon appointment shall

deposit with the Superintendent of the Academy the sum of \$300, this amount to be used to help defray initial clothing and equipment costs which exceed the amount of the \$600 credited. The Superintendent of the Academy, in exceptional circumstances, is authorized to waive this requirement in part, but the amount so waived shall be made up by deductions in amounts to be determined by the Superintendent from the cadet's monthly cash allowances. A cadet may use so much of this \$300 as may be necessary to defray his traveling expenses to the Academy. The amount thus used will be deposited with the Superintendent of the Academy when the cadet shall have been paid his mileage.

§ 40.18 Pay of cadets.

A cadet in the Coast Guard receives the same pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be provided by law for midshipmen in the Navy. At present these equal \$1,333.80 per annum and commutation one ration per day. Pay commences upon the date the oath of office as a cadet is taken. A cadet's pay is not a wage or salary for services rendered. It is money furnished by the Government for uniforms, equipment, textbooks, and other expenses incidental to his training. A cadet does not receive allowances for dependents. Cadet pay is disbursed and expended only as directed by the Superintendent.

§ 40.19 Expenses of cadets.

Practically all of a cadet's pay will be required to defray his expenses during his cadetship and for deposits that he will be required to make toward a fund which, upon his graduation, will be available to be applied toward the cost of the outfit required for a commissioned officer.

§ 40.20 Contracting of debts.

No cadet may contract any debt or receive any financial assistance from home or elsewhere without the permission of the Superintendent of the Academy. The pay of a cadet is sufficient-for his support.

§ 40.21 Practice cruises.

During the months of June, July, and August, cadets are sent to sea in Coast Guard ships for instruction and practical experience in seamanship, navigation, gunnery, and marine engineering. These practice cruises include visits to foreign ports when conditions permit. Underclass cadets are required to perform the duties of seamen and firemen during their basic training. The First and Third Class are assigned the long cruise which lasts about 9 weeks; the Second Class and the new Fourth Class go on a short cruise of about 3 weeks duration at the end of the Summer Term.

§ 40.22 Privileges.

(a) With the approval of the Commandant, the Superintendent may grant leave of absence to cadets meriting it, exclusive of the fourth class, at the termination of the long practice cruise or,

for those cadets undergoing summer training ashore, at an appropriate time during the summer months.

(b) Studies and exercises shall be suspended on January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, the first Monday in September, November 11, Thanksgiving Day, December 25, and on such other days as may be designated by the President as national holidays. On such days the Superintendent may grant liberty to

(c) The Superintendent may grant leave to cadets meriting it during the period which includes Christmas and New Year.

(d) Liberty and other privileges are granted to cadets meriting the same under regulations prescribed by the Superintendent.

(e) Relatives and friends of cadets may visit them at the Academy at such hours as the Superintendent may prescribe for visitors.

§ 40.23 Uniforms.

Cadet uniforms and equipment are supplied at the Academy in accordance with Academy uniform regulations and as directed by the Superintendent. Most articles must be of uniform design. For that reason it is best to take only those items of clothing which will be needed for the five or six days until you receive your prescribed uniforms. However, the following items need not be of uniform pattern and may be brought from home by a cadet on original entry if he so

Shaving kit. Garters, plain. Hairbrush. Toothbrush. Comb.

Whiskbroom. Shoe-blacking kit. Sewing kit.

§ 40.24 Graduation and promotion.

(a) Upon graduation from the Coast Guard Academy, cadets are awarded degrees of bachelor of science and are eligible, if physically qualified, to be commissioned by the President to fill vacancies in the grade of ensign in the Coast Guard. When so commissioned. they shall have rank with second lieutenants in the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps and ensigns in the Navy.

(b) Promotions of officers of the Coast Guard are made by seniority through the successive grades—lieutenant (junior grade), lieutenant, lieutenant commander, commander, and captain. When so commissioned, officers of the Coast Guard have parallel rank with officers of the Army, Air Force, Marine Corps and Navy of corresponding rank.

§ 40.25 General requirements for admission of citizens of American Republics.

(a) The Act of Congress approved 24 June 1938, and Executive Order 7964 of 29 August 1938 (3 CFR 1943 Cum. Supp.), provide for the admission of citizens of American Republics (other than the United States) to receive instruction at the United States Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn. The total number of citizens from American Republics (other than the United States) to be enrolled at any one time shall not exceed twenty (20) and the number enrolled in

each class shall not exceed five (5) at any one time. Not more than one (1) person from any such Republic shall receive instructions at the same time. The persons receiving instruction shall receive the same pay, allowances, and emoluments-no more and no less-as do citizens of the United States, to be paid by the respective Republics. The U.S. Government will not provide any funds for travel or maintenance of these students. However, the United States Coast Guard will absorb the cost of instruction. They shall be subject to the same rules and regulations governing admission, attendance, discipline, resignation, discharge, dismissal, and graduation as cadets at the Coast Guard Academy appointed from the United States, subject to such necessary exception as may be determined by the Commandant of the Coast Guard. However, such persons shall not be entitled to appointment to any office or position in the United States Coast Guard by reason of their graduation from the Coast Guard Academy.

(b) The following regulations are established:

(1) United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., 4-year basic course. Begins in July. Each candidate

(i) Be unmarried bona fide male citizen of the country transmitting the request, be not less than 17 years of age and not have reached his 22d birthday on 1 July of the calendar year in which he enters the Coast Guard Academy. (Candidate must not marry during the course of instruction.)

(ii) Possess physical qualifications as specified in this publication. All candidates must undergo a physical examination at the United States Coast Guard Academy. Requests for waivers for minor defects which would in no way prevent the individual from participating in all cadet activities may be sub-, mitted to the Commandant, United States Coast Guard.

(iii) Be proficient in reading, writing. and speaking idiomatic English and must demonstrate in the regular annual entrance examination ability to profit by instruction. Due consideration will be given in the English examination to the probable inadequacy of his preparation in English and American literature.

(iv) Be prepared to submit certificates of previous academic credits equivalent to those required of candidates from the United States as set forth in this publication.

(c) Regular examinations for entrance into the United States Coast Guard Academy may be taken either in the United States or in the candidates' respective native countries. In the latter case, the examination will be taken under the supervision of a diplomatic representative of the United States who shall furnish a report as to the candidate's proficiency in the use of idiomatic English.

(d) In lieu of the oath of allegiance to the United States, a substitute oath will be required in substance as follows:

a citizen of aged _____ years ____ months, having

been appointed a cadet at the United States Coast Guard Academy do solemnly swear to comply with all regulations for the police and discipline of the Academy, and to give my utmost efforts to accomplish satisfactorily the required curriculum: do swear not to divulge any information of military value which I may obtain, directly or indirectly, in consequence of my presence at the United States Coast Guard Academy, to any alien government; and do agree that I shall be withdrawn from the United States Coast Guard Academy if deficient in conduct, health or studies.

Dated: January 5, 1962.

[SEAL] A. C. RICHMOND, Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commandant.

[F.R. Doc. 62-301; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:47 a.m.]

Title 5—ADMINISTRATIVE **PERSONNEL**

Chapter I-Civil Service Commission

PART, 6—EXCEPTIONS FROM THE **COMPETITIVE SERVICE**

Department of Defense

Effective upon publication in the Federal Register, subparagraph (5) is added to paragraph (a) of § 6.104 as set out below.

§ 6.104 Department of Defense.

(a) Office of the Secretary, * * *

(5) Not to exceed January 1, 1964, 8 positions of Regional Director in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Civil Defense).

(R.S. 1753, sec. 2, 22 Stat. 403, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 631, 633)

[SEAL]

United States Civil Serv-ICE COMMISSION, MARY V. WENZEL, Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.

[F.R. Doc. 62-282; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:45 a.m.]

PART 6-EXCEPTIONS FROM THE COMPETITIVE SERVICE

Federal Aviation Agency

Effective upon publication in the Feb-ERAL REGISTER, paragraph (g) is added to § 6.364 as set out below.

§ 6.364 Federal Aviation Agency.

(g) One Private Secretary to the Administrator.

(R.S. 1753, sec. 2, 22 Stat. 403, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 631, 633)

> UNITED STATES CIVIL SERV-ICE COMMISSION,

MARY V. WENZEL, [SEAL] Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.

[F.R. Doc. 62-310; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:49 a.m.]

Title 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter VII—Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (Agricultural Adjustment), Department of Agriculture

PART 722—COTTON

Proclamation of Results of Marketing Quota Referendum for 1962 Crop of Upland Cotton

§ 722.506 Basis and purpose.

The purpose of this proclamation is to announce the results of the marketing quota referendum for the 1962 crop of upland cotton. Under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture on October 12, 1961, proclaimed a national marketing quota for the 1962 crop of upland cotton (26 F.R. 9703), and § 722.523 of the Acreage Allotment Regulations for the 1962 Crop of Upland Cotton (26 F.R. 9966) provided that a referendum would be held on December 12, 1961, to determine whether cotton farmers were in favor of or opposed to such quota. Since the only purpose of this proclamation is to announce the results of the referendum, it is hereby found and determined that, with respect to the proclamation, application of the notice and public procedure requirements of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238; 5 U.S.C. 1003) is unnecessary.

§ 722.507 Proclamation of results of the marketing quota referendum for the 1962 crop of upland cotton.

In a referendum held on December 12, 1961, of farmers engaged in the production of the 1961 crop of upland cotton, 280,499 farmers voted. Of those voting 271,824, or 96.9 percent, favored the national marketing quota proclaimed by the Secretary for the 1962 crop of upland cotton and 8,675, or 3.1 percent, opposed such quota. Therefore, the national marketing quota of 15,714,000 bales proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture on October 12, 1961, for the 1962 crop of upland cotton shall continue in effect.

(Secs. 342-345, 375, 52 Stat. 56-58, 66, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1342-1345, 1375)

Effective date: Date of filing with the Director, Office of the Federal Register.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on January 8, 1962.

E. A. JAENKE, Acting Administrator, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

[F.R. Doc. 62-331; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; a 8:51 a.m.]

PART 722—COTTON

Proclamation of Results of Marketing Quota Referendum for 1962 Crop of Extra Long Staple Cotton

§ 722.555 Basis and purpose.

The purpose of this proclamation is to announce the results of the marketing quota referendum for the 1962 crop of extra long staple cotton. Under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture on October 12, 1961, proclaimed a national marketing quota for the 1962 crop of extra long staple cotton (26 F.R. 9704), and § 722.572 of the Acreage Allotment Regulations for the 1962 Crop of Extra Long Staple Cotton (26 F.R. 9975) provided that a referendum would be held on December 12, 1961, to determine whether extra long staple cotton farmers were in favor of or opposed to such quota. Since the only purpose of this proclamation is to announce the results of the referendum, it is hereby found and determined that, with respect to the proclamation, application of the notice and public procedure requirements of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238; 5 U.S.C. 1003) is unnecessary.

§ 722.556 Proclamation of results of the marketing quota referendum for the 1962 crop of extra long staple cotton.

In a referendum held on December 12, 1961, of farmers engaged in the production of the 1961 crop of extra long staple cotton, 1,175 farmers voted. Of those voting, 1,042, or 83.7 percent, favored the national marketing quota proclaimed by the Secretary for the 1962 crop of extra long staple cotton, and 133, or 11.3 percent, opposed such quota. Therefore, the national marketing quota of 102,800 bales proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture on October 12, 1961, for the 1962 crop of extra long staple cotton shall continue in effect.

(Secs. 342-345, 347, 375, 52 Stat. 56-59, 66, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1342-1345, 1347, 1375)

Effective date: Date of filing with the Director, Office of the Federal Register.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on January 8, 1962.

E. A. JAENKE, Acting Administrator, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

[F.R. Doc. 62-332; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:51 a.m.]

Title 14—AERONAUTICS AND SPACE

Chapter III—Federal Aviation Agency

SUBCHAPTER E-AIR NAVIGATION REGULATIONS

[Airspace Docket No. 61-WA-41]

PART 600—DESIGNATION OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS

PART 601—DESIGNATION OF CONTROLLED AIRSPACE, REPORTING POINTS, POSITIVE CONTROL ROUTE SEGMENTS, AND POSITIVE CONTROL AREAS

Alteration of Federal Airway and Associated Control Areas

On April 25, 1961, a notice of proposed rule making was published in the Federal Register (26 F.R. 3540) stating that

the Federal Aviation Agency proposed to designate low altitude VOR Federal airway No. 526 from Winslow, Ariz., to Taos, N. Mex., via Crownpoint, N. Mex., and to designate the control areas associated with Victor 526 to extend upward from at least 1200 feet above the surface or, if appropriate, 500 feet below the minimum IFR en route altitude, when established, to the base of the continental control area.

On August 1, 1961, a supplemental notice of proposed rule making was published in the Federal Register (26 F.R. 6860) amending the original notice. The supplemental notice proposed that the control areas associated with Victor 526 extend upward from 700 feet above the surface to the base of the continental control area until such time as all control areas associated with the other airways in the vicinity of Winslow and Taos can be altered by applying Amendment 60–21 to Part 60 of the Civil Air Regulations.

No adverse comments were received regarding the proposed amendments.

The notice proposed that Victor 526 be designated from Winslow, Ariz., to Taos, N. Mex. The Federal Aviation Agency has re-evaluated this proposal and has determined that this airway segment should be designated as a segment of low altitude VOR Federal airway No. 514 which presently extends from Tobe, Colo., to Russell, Kans. This would simplify the air route structure by adding a segment to an existing airway instead of designating a new airway. Therefore, action is taken herein to designate a segment of Victor 514 from the Winslow VOR to the Taos VOR.

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of the rules herein adopted and due consideration has been given to all relevant matter presented.

The substance of the proposed amendments having been published, therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (25 F.R. 12582) and for the reasons stated herein and in the notices, the following actions are taken:

1. Section 600.6514 (26 F.R. 5) is amended to read:

§ 600.6514 (Winslow, Ariz., to Taos, N. Mex., and Tobe, Colo., to Russell, Kans.).

From the Winslow, Ariz., VOR via the Crown Point, N. Mex., VOR; to the Taos, N. Mex., VOR. From the Tobe, Colo., VORTAC via the Garden City, Kans., VORTAC; to the Russell, Kans., VOR.

- 2. Section 601.6514 (26 F.R. 5) is amended to read:
- § 601.6514 Control areas (Winslow, Ariz., to Taos, N. Mex., and Tobe, Colo., to Russell, Kans.).

All of VOR Federal airway No. 514.

These amendments shall become effective 0001 e.s.t., March 8, 1962.

(Sec. 307(a), 72 Stat. 749; 49 U.S.C. 1348)

Tssued in Washington D.C. on Jan-

Issued in Washington, D.C. on January 4, 1962.

Director, Air Traffic Service. [F.R. Doc. 62-289; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:45 a.m.]

D. D. THOMAS.

Title 15—COMMERCE AND FOREIGN TRADE

Chapter II—National Bureau of Standards, 'Department of Commerce

SUBCHAPTER B—STANDARD SAMPLES AND REFERENCE STANDARDS

PART 230—STANDARD SAMPLES AND REFERENCE STANDARDS ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STAND-ÁRDS

Subpart B—Standard Samples and Reference Standards With Schedule of Weights and Fees

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

In accordance with the provisions of section 4 (a) and (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act, it has been found that notice and hearing on these schedules of fees are unnecessary for the reason that such procedures, because of the nature of these rules, serve no useful purpose. These amendments are effective from the date of publication in the Federal Register.

In § 230.11 Descriptive list, paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (k) are revised to read as follows:

(a) Steels.

Sample No.	Name	Approx- imate weight of sample in grams	Price per sam- ple
- 8i	Bessemer, 0.1 C	150	\$6.00
10σ	Baccamar 0.2 C	150	6.00
170a	Bessemer, 0.2 C B.O.H., 0.05 C, 0.2 Ti	150	6.00
15f	BOH OLC	150	6.00
110	BOH 02 C	150	6.00
126	BOH 04 C	150	6.00
152	B.O.H., 0.5 C. 0.04 Sn	150	6.00
13f	BOHOGO	150	6.00
14d	BOH 08C	150	6.00
16d	B.O.H., 1.0 C	150	6.00
19f	A.O.H., 0.2 C	150	6.00
20f	A.O.H., 0.4 C	150	6.00
51h	Electric furnace, 1.2 C	150	6.00
650	Basic electric, 0.3 C	150	6,00
100b	Manganese (SAE T1340)	150	6.00
105	B.O.H., 0.05 C, 0.2 Ti B.O.H., 0.1 C B.O.H., 0.1 C B.O.H., 0.4 C B.O.H., 0.5 C, 0.04 Sn B.O.H., 0.6 C B.O.H., 0.8 C B.O.H., 0.8 C B.O.H., 0.2 C A.O.H., 0.2 C A.O.H., 0.2 C A.O.H., 0.4 C Electric furnace, 1.2 C Basic electric, 0.3 C Manganese (SAE Ti340) High-sulfur, 0.2 C (carbon		
200			6.00
125a	High-silicon, 3 Si	150	6.00
129b	High-silicon, 3 Si	150	6.00
130a	Lead-bearing, 0.2 Pb Boron-bearing, 0.003 B Cr-V (SAE 6150) Cr-N1 (SAE 3140) Ni-Mo (SAE 4820) Cr-Mo (SAE 43130)	150	6.00
151	Boron-bearing, 0.003 B	150	3.00
30a	Cr-V (SAE 6150)	150	6.00
32e	Cr-Ni (SAE 3140)	150	6.00
33d	Ni-Mo (SAE 4820)	150	6.00
72f	Cr-Mo (SAE X4130)	150	6.00
111b			6.00
36a	Cr2-Mol	150	6.00
106b	Cr2-Mol Cr-Mo-Al (Nitralloy G)	150	6.00
139a	Cr-Ni-Mo (AISI 8640)	150	6,00
156	Cr-Ni-Mo (AISI 8640) Cr-Ni-Mo (NE 9450)	150	6.00
159			6.00
50c	W19_C!=4_V1	350	7,50
132a	Mo5-W6-Cr4-V2 Mo8-W2-Cr4-V1 Mo9-W2-Cr4-V2-Co8	150	7,50
134a	Mo8-W2-Cr4-V1	150	7.50
153a	Mo9-W2-Cr4-V2-Co8	150	7.50
155	Cr0.5-W0.5	1 150	7,50
73b	Stainless (Cr 13) (SAE 420)	150	7.50
133a	Stainless (Cr13-Mo0.3-S0.3)	150	7.50
101c	Cr18-Ni9 (SAE 304)	150	7.50
121c	Cr18-Ni10 (Ti-bearing) (SAE	1	""
	321)	150	7.50
123b	Cr-Ni-Nb0.7-Ta0.2 (SAE 347)	150	7.50
160a	Cr19-Ni14-Mo3 (SAE 316)	150	7.50
166b	Cr19-Ni9 (carbon only)	150	7.50
126b	High-nickel (Ni36)	150	7.50
		1	l

(b) Irons.

sample No.	Namo .	Approx- imate weight of sample in grams	Price per sample
3 4i	White iron	125	\$7.50
41	Cast iron	150	7.50
5k	Cast iron	150	7.50
6f	Cast iron	150	7.50
7g	Cast iron	150	7.50
55e	Ingot iron	150	7.50
82a	Nickel-chromium cast iron	150	7.50
107b	Nickel-chromium-molybde-		
	num cast iron	150	7.50
115a	Nickel - chromium - copper		٠, ١
	cast iron	150	.7.50
122d	Cast iron (car wheel)	150	7.50
341	Ductile iron	150	7.50
342	Nodular iron	150	7.50

(c) Steel-making alloys.

Sample No.	Name	Approx- imate weight of sample in grams	Price per sam- ple
57	Refined silicon	60	\$6.00
61a	Ferrovanadium (high car- bon)	100	6.00
64b	Ferrochromium (high car-	100	0.00
ł	bon)	100	6.00
66a	Spiegeleisen	100	6.00
71	Calcium molybdate	60	6.00
90	Ferrophosphorus	75	6.00
172	Ferroboron	100	6.00
i		l	

(d) Nonferrous alloys.

Sample No.	Name	Approx- imate weight of sample in grams	Price per sam- ple
85b	Aluminum alloy, wrought	75	\$6,00
86c	Aluminum-base casting al-		
	loy	75	6.00
87a	Aluminum-silicon alloy		6.00
53d	Bearing metal, lead-base	170	10.00
54d	Bearing metal, tin-base	170	10.00
37e	Brass, sheet Bronze, cast	150	10.00
52e	Bronze, cast	150	10.00
184	Bronze, leaded-tin	. 150	10.00
62d	Bronze, manganese		10.00
1648	Bronze, aluminum		10.00
63c	Bronze, phosphorus Bronze (Cu85-Pb5-Sn5-Zn5)_	150	10.00
1244	Bronze (Cu85-Pb5-Sn5-Zn5)	190	10.00
158	Bronze silicon Co43-Mo4-Nb3-W4	150	10 00
167	C043-M04-Nb3-W4	150	10.00
168	Co41-Mo4-Nb3-Tal-W4	150	10.00
349	Nickel-base (Ni57-Co14-		44 44
	Cr20)	150	10.00
157a	Nickel silver (Cu58-Ni12-	10-	** **
161	Zn29)	135	10.00
162a	Nickel-base casting alloy	150 150	
	Monel-type (Ni64-Cu31)		10.00
169 171	Ni77-Cr20 alloy	150	10.00 6.00
1278	Magnesium-base alloy		10.00
.94b	Solder (Pb70-Sn30)		6.00
.940	Zinc-base die-casting alloy	100	0.00
	· · · ·	<u>. </u>	
	•	_	

(e) Titanium- and zirconium-base alloys

Sample No.	Name	Approximate weight of sample in grams	Price per sam- ple
173 174 360	A16-V4A14-Mn4 Zircaloy	100 100 100	\$10.00 10.00 20.00

(f) Ores.

Sample No.	Name	Approx- imate weight of sample in grams	Price per sam- ple
69a	Bauxite	50	\$6.00
27d	Iron ore, Mesabi	Ł 110	6.00
28a	Iron ore, Norrie	50	3,00
181	Lithium ore (Spodumene)	45	6.00
182	Lithium ore (Petalite)	45	6.00
183	Lithium ore (Lepidolite)	45	6.00
25c	Manganese ore	100	6,00
120a 137	Phosphate rock Tin ore (Bolivian concen-	45	6.00
	trate)	50	6,00
138 113	Tin ore (N.E.I. concentrate)_ Zinc ore (Tri-State concen-	50	6.00
	trate)	50	6.00

(g) Ceramic materials.

Sample No.	Name	Approx- imate weight of sample in grams	Price per sam- ple
76	Burned refractory (40% Al ₂ O ₃)	60	\$6.00
77	Burned refractory (60%	60	6.00
78	Burned refractory (70% Al ₂ O ₃)	60	6.00
103a	Chrome refractory	60	6.00
198	Silica refractory (0.2% Al ₂ O ₃)	45	6.00
199	Silica refractory (0.5% Al ₂ O ₃).	45	6.00
177	Cement, portland	15	6.00
99	Feldspar, soda	40	6.00
89	Glass, lead-barium	45	6.00
91	Glass, opal	45	6.00
92	Glass, low boron	45	6.00
93	Glass, high boron	45	6.00
165	Glass sand (low iron)	60	6.00
18	Limestone, argillaceous	50	6.00
102	Silica, brick	60	6.00
104	Burned magnesite	60	6.00
112	Silicon carbide	85	6.00
154a	Titanium dioxide	40	6.00

(h) Microchemical standards.

Sample No.	Name	Approx- imate weight of sample in grams	Price per sam- ple
140b	Benzoic acid	2	\$6.00
141a	Acetanilide	2	6.00
142	Anisic acid	2	6.00
143b	Cystine	2	6.00
145	2-iodobenzoic acid	5	6.00
147	Triphenyl phosphate	5	6.00
	Triphenyi phosphate	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.00

(i) Chemicals.

Sample No.	Name -	Approx- imate weight of sample in grams	Price per sam- ple
84f 39h 350 40g 83b 136b 17 41 950	Acid potassium phthalate Benzole acid Benzole acid Sodium oxalate Arsenic trioxide Potassium dichromate Sucrose (cane-sugar) Dextrose (glucose) Uranium oxide (U ₃ O ₈)	60 30 30 60 75 75 60 70 25	\$4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00

(k) Freezing-point standards.

Sample No.	. Name	Approximate weight of sample in grams	Price per sam- ple
44e	Aluminum	200	\$6.00
45d		450	6.00
49e		600	6.00
42f		350	6.00
43g		350	6.00

(Sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 277. Interprets or applies sec. 7, 70 Stat. 959; 15 U.S.C. 275a)

A. V. ASTIN, Director.

[F.R. Doc. 62-250; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:46 a.m.]

Title 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission
[Docket 8208 c.o.]

PART 13—PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES

George W. Reaves, Jr.

Subpart—Discriminating in price under section 2, Clayton Act—Payment or acceptance of commission, brokerage or other compensation under 2(c): § 13.820 Direct buyers.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46. Interprets or applies sec. 2, 49 Stat. 1527; 15 U.S.C. 13) [Cease and desix order, George W. Reaves, Jr., Dallas, Tex., Docket 8208, Oct. 24, 1961]

In the Matter of George W. Reaves, Jr., an Individual Doing Business as George W. Reaves, Jr.

Consent order requiring a distributor of food products in Dallas, Tex., to cease violating section 2(c) of the Clayton Act by receiving from suppliers brokerage on purchases for his own account for resale, such as a discount of 10 cents per 1% bushel box of citrus fruit from Florida reallers.

The order to cease and desist is as follows:

It is ordered, That George W. Reaves, Jr., an individual doing business as George W. Reaves, Jr., and respondent's agents, representatives, and employees, directly or through any corporate, partnership, sole proprietorship, or other device, in connection with the purchase of citrus fruit or produce in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Clayton Act, do forthwith cease and desist from:

Receiving or accepting, directly or indirectly, from any seller, anything of value as a commission, brokerage, or other compensation, or any allowance or discount in lieu thereof, upon or in connection with any purchase of citrus fruit or produce for his own account, or where respondent is the agent, representative, or other intermediary acting for or in behalf, or is subject to the direct or indirect control, of any buyer.

By "Decision of the Commission", etc., report of compliance was required as follows:

It is ordered, That the respondent herein shall within sixty (60) days after service upon him of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which he has complied with the order to cease and desist.

Issued: October 24, 1961.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

Joseph W. Shea, Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 62-283; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:45 a.m.]

[Docket 8308 c.o.]

PART 13—PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES

Perl Pillow Co. et al.

Subpart—Misbranding or mislabeling: § 13.1185 Composition: § 13.1185-40 In general.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46. Interprets or applies sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 45) [Cease and desist order, Perl Pillow Company et al., Houston, Tex., Docket 8303, Sept. 28, 1961]

In the Matter of Perl Pillow Company, a Corporation, and Jack Perlman, Martin Perlman, Maurice Dubinski, and Joseph Arena, Individually and as Officers of Said Corporation

Consent order requiring Houston, Tex., manufacturers to cease misrepresenting the filling material in their pillows by such practices as labeling their "Countess" pillows as "All New Material Consisting of Imported White Goose Down" when they actually contained substantial quantities of other material.

The order to cease and desist is as follows (including order requiring report of compliance therewith):

It is ordered, That respondents Perl Pillow Company, a corporation, and its officers, and Jack Perlman, Martin Perlman, and Maurice Dubinski, individually and as officers of said corporation, and Arena Joseph Schwartz, as an officer of said corporation, and their representa-tives, agents, and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device. in connection with the offering for sale, sale or distribution in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, of feather and down products, do forthwith cease and desist from misrepresenting in any manner, or by any means, directly or by implication, the identity of the kind or type of filling material contained in any such products, or of the kinds or types, and proportion of each, when the filling material is a mixture of more than one kind or type.

It is further ordered, That the complaint be, and the same hereby is, dismissed as to Arena Joseph Schwartz in her capacity as an individual respondent.

It is further ordered, That the respondents herein shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon them of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the

It is ordered, That the respondent manner and form in which they have erein shall within sixty (60) days after complied with this order.

Issued: September 28, 1961.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] JOSEPH W. SHEA, Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 62–290; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:45 a.m.]

Title 21—FOOD AND DRUGS

Chapter I—Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

SUBCHAPTER B—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

PART 121—FOOD ADDITIVES

Subpart D—Food Additives Permitted in Food for Human Consumption

HYDROGEN CYANIDE

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs, having evaluated additional data submitted in a petition filed by the American Cyanamid Company, P.O. Box 400, Princeton, New Jersey, requesting the establishment of a tolerance for residues of hydrogen cyanide in cocoa derived from fumigation of the food, has concluded that the following regulation should issue amending § 121.1072 of the food additive regulations. Scientific information demonstrating rapid dissipation of these residues during and after shipment and loss of residues by heating in preparing cocoa for consumption has been taken into account. Therefore, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 409 (c) (1), 72 Stat. 1786; 21 U.S.C. 348(c) (1)), and under the authority delegated to the Commissioner by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (25 F.R. 8625), § 121.1072(b) (21 CFR 121.1072; 26 F.R. 10476) is amended by adding thereto a new subparagraph (4), reading as follows:

§ 121.1072 Hydrogen cyanide.

(b) * * *

(4) 200 parts per million (0.02 percent) in cocoa.

Any person who will be adversely affected by the foregoing order may at any time prior to the thirtieth day from the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER file with the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 5440, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 25, D.C., written objections thereto. Objections shall show wherein the person filing will be adversely affected by the order and specify with particularity the provisions of the order deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing. A hearing will be granted if the objections are supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought. Objections may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof. All documents shall be filed in quintuplicate.

fective on the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 409(c)(1), 72 Stat. 1786; 21 U.S.C. 348 (c)(1))

Dated: January 5, 1962.

GEO. P. LARRICK, Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[F.R. Doc. 62-302; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:47 a.m.]

PART 121—FOOD ADDITIVES

Subpart F-Food Additives Resulting From Contact With Containers or Equipment and Food Additives Otherwise Affecting Food

3,5-DIMETHYL-1,3,5,2H-TETRAHYDROTHIA-DIAZINE-2-THIONE

Correction

In F.R. Doc. 61-11276, appearing at page 11242 of the issue for Wednesday, November 29, 1961, only one "1" should appear in the wording of the section heading for § 121.2529, so that the heading reads as follows: "§ 121.2529 3,5-Dimethyl - 1,3,5,2H - tetrahydrothiadiazine-2-thione.".

SUBCHAPTER D-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

PART 191-HAZARDOUS 'SUB-STANCES; DEFINITIONS AND PRO-CEDURAL AND INTERPRETATIVE REGULATIONS

Ball-Point Ink Cartridges; Exemption From Labeling Requirements

There has been submitted to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, pursuant to section 3(c) of the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act and § 191.62 of the hazardous substances regulations, a request to exempt ball-point ink cartridges from the labeling requirements of section 2(p) (1) of the act. The petition deals with viscous liquids which are "toxic" substances as defined in § 191.1(f) (1) having an LD 50 single oral dose between 500 milligrams and 5 grams per kilogram of body weight of the test animals. Individual ball-point pen cartridges and refills are constructed in such a way that, with any reasonably foreseeable handling and use, including use by children, the contents do not present an ingestion hazard. The Commissioner therefore concludes that only a minor hazard is presented and full compliance with the labeling requirements of section 2(p) (1) of the act is not necessary in the case of these articles. Therefore, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act (sec. 3(c), 74 Stat. 374; 15 U.S.C. 1262) and under the authority vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and delegated to the Commissioner (25 F.R. 8625), § 191.63 is amended by adding thereto a new paragraph (g), reading as follows:

Effective date. This order shall be ef- § 191.63 Exemptions for small packages, minor hazards, and special circumstances.

> (g) Rigid or semirigid ball-point ink cartridges are exempt from the labeling requirements of section 2(p)(1) of the act insofar as such requirements would be necessary because the ink contained therein is a "toxic" substance as defined in § 191.1(f) (1) provided that:

(1) The ball-point ink cartridge is of such construction that the ink will, under any reasonably foreseeable conditions of manipulation or use, emerge only

from the ball-point end.

(2) When tested by the method described in § 191.1 (f) (1), the ink does not have an LD 50 single oral dose of less than 500 milligrams per kilogram of body weight of the test animal.

(3) The cartridge does not have a capacity of more than 2 grams of ink.

The Commissioner finds that because of the minor hazard involved, all of the labeling statements required by section 2(p) (1) of the act are not necessary for the protection of the public health and therefore notice and public procedure are not necessary prerequisites to the promulgation of this order.

Effective date. This order shall become effective February 1, 1962.

(Sec. 3(c), 74 Stat. 374; 15 U.S.C. 1262)

Dated: January 4, 1962.

JOHN L. HARVEY, Deputy Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[F.R. Doc. 62-303; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:48 a.m.]

Title 41—PUBLIC CONTRACTS

Chapter 50—Division of Public Contracts, Department of Labor

PART 50-201-GENERAL **REGULATIONS**

Miscellaneous Amendments

A recent determination published in the Federal Register on September 26, 1961 (26 F.R. 9042), that \$1.15 per hour is the prevailing minimum wage in all those groups of industries currently operating in each locality in which the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment are to be manufactured or furnished under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (41 U.S.C. 35-45) except those particular or similar industries for which minimum. wage determinations higher than \$1.15 per hour have been made and the revision at that time of 41 CFR Part 50-202 have rendered obsolete the proviso to paragraph (b) of 41 CFR 50-201.1 and paragraph (a) and the last sentence in paragraph (b) of 41 CFR 50-201.1101. The purpose of these amendments is to delete these obsolete provisions.. They shall become effective immediately upon publication in the Federal Register.

The procedural requirements of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act are found unnecessary because of the obsolescence of the provisions involved, and good cause is found for affording no delay in the effective date under that section for the same reason.

Accordingly, pursuant to section 4 of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (41 U.S.C. 2038, 41 U.S.C. 38), Part 50-201 of Title 41 of the Code of Federal Regulations is hereby amended in the manner indicated below.

1. The proviso to paragraph (b) of 41 CFR 50-201.1 is deleted. As amended by the deletion, paragraph (b) of that section reads as follows:

§ 50-201.1 Insertion of stipulations.

*

- (b) All persons employed by the contractor in the manufacture or furnishing of the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment used in the performance of the contract will be paid, without subsequent deduction or rebate on any account, not less than the minimum wages as determined by the Secretary of Labor to be the prevailing minimum wages for persons employed on similar work or in the particular or similar industries or groups of industries currently operating in the locality in which the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment are to be manufactured or furnished under the contract.
- 2. Paragraph (a) and the last sentence in paragraph (b) of 41 CFR 50-201.1101 are hereby deleted. As amended by these deletions, 41 CFR 50-201.1101 reads as follows:

§ 50-201.1101 Minimum wages.

Determinations of prevailing minimum wages or changes therein will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and sent to contracting officers by the Public Contracts Division of the Department of Labor.

(Sec. 4, 49 Stat. 2038; 41 U.S.C. 38)

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 8th day of January 1962.

> ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, Secretary of Labor.

[F.R. Doc. 62-333; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:52 a.m.]

Chapter 4—Department of Agriculture

APPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL PRO-**CUREMENT REGULATIONS**

Chapter IV—Department of Agriculture, is hereby added to Title 41.

Effective upon publication in the Feb-ERAL REGISTER, procurement by the Department of Agriculture is subject to the Federal Procurement Regulations, Chapter 1 of this title, except as may be otherwise authorized by law.

JOSEPH M. ROBERTSON, Administrative Assistant Secretary.

JANUARY 8, 1962.

[F.R. Doc. 62-334; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:52 a.m.]

Title 42—PUBLIC HEALTH

Chapter I—Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

SUBCHAPTER B-PERSONNEL

PART 21—COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Prescription of Numbers in Grade

Section 21.111 of Subpart G is amended to read as follows:

§ 21.111 Prescription of numbers in grade.

The following maximum number of officers is authorized to be on active duty in the Regular Corps in each of the grades from the junior assistant grade to the director grade, inclusive, during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1961, and ending June 30, 1962:

Director Grade	665
Senior Grade	830
Full Grade	710
Senior Assistant Grade	335
Assistant Grade	60
Junior Assistant Grade	0

(Sec. 206, 58 Stat. 694, as amended; 42 U.S.C. and Sup. 207)

This amendment shall be effective as of July 1, 1961.

Dated: December 6, 1961.

[SEAL]

LUTHER L. TERRY, Surgeon General.

Approved: January 4, 1962.

ABRAHAM RIBICOFF, Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 62-304; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:48 a.m.]

SUBCHAPTER F—QUARANTINE, INSPECTION, LICENSING

PART 73—BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Sterility Standards and Technical Correction in Blood Standards

On October 26, 1961, a notice of proposed rule making was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER proposing several amendments to the sterility test provisions for licensed biological products and an editorial correction.

Views and arguments respecting the proposed amendments were invited to be submitted within 30 days after publication in the Federal Register, and notice was given of intention to make any amendments that were adopted effective 30 days after the date of publication of the adopted amendments.

No objections having been submitted, the following amendments to Part 73 of the Public Health Service regulations are hereby adopted to become effective 30 days after the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

A. Amend § 73.73 in the following respects:

1. Amend paragraph (a) (1) by deleting the comma in each of the three instances where a comma precedes the word "fourth" and insert in lieu thereof the word "or". As thus amended paragraph (a) (1) reads as follows:

(a) The test-(1) Using Fluid Thioglycollate Medium. The volume of product, as required by paragraph (d) of this section (hereinafter referred to also as the "inoculum"), from samples of both bulk and final container material, shall be inoculated into test vessels of Fluid Thioglycollate Medium. The inoculum and medium shall be mixed thoroughly and incubated at a temperature of 30° to 32° C. for a test period of no less than seven days and examined visually for evidence of growth on the third or fourth or fifth day and on the seventh or eighth day. If incubation is continued beyond eight days, an additional examination shall be made on the last day of the test period. If the inoculum renders the medium turbid so that the absence of growth cannot be determined reliably by visual examination, portions of this turbid medium in amounts of no less than 1.0 ml. shall be transferred on the third or fourth or fifth day of incubation, from each of the test vessels and inoculated into additional vessels of medium. The material in the additional vessels shall be incubated at a temperature of 30° to 32° C. for no less than seven days. Notwithstanding such transfer of material, examination of the original vessels shall be continued as prescribed above. The additional test vessels shall be examined visually for evidence of growth on the third or fourth or fifth day of incubation and on the seventh or eighth day and if incubation is continued beyond a period of eight days, an additional examination shall be made on the last day of the incubation period. If growth appears, repeat tests may be performed as prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section and interpreted as specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

- 2. Amend paragraph (a) (2) (iii) by adding the words "or twelfth" between the word "eleventh" and the word "day" and as thus amended paragraph (a) (2) (iii) shall read as follows:
- (2) Using Fluid Sabouraud Medium. Except for dried products, a test for fungi and yeast shall be made on final container material, following the procedures prescribed in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph except that (i) the medium shall be Fluid Sabouraud Medium; (ii) the incubation shall be at a temperature of 20° to 25° C.; (iii) the period of incubation shall be no less than ten days and an examination shall be made on the tenth or eleventh or twelfth day in lieu of an examination on the seventh or eighth day.
- 3. Amend paragraph (c) by inserting "(2) or (b) (3), whichever is applicable" after the letter (b) where it appears in the last sentence, and as thus amended paragraph (c) shall read as follows:
- (c) Interpretation of test results. The results of all tests performed on a lot shall be considered in determining whether or not the lot meets the requirements for sterility, except that tests may be excluded when demonstrated by adequate controls to be invalid. The lot meets the test requirements if no growth appears in the tests prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section. If repeat tests

are performed, the lot meets the test requirements if no growth appears in the tests prescribed in paragraph (b) (2) or (b) (3) of this section, whichever is applicable.

- 4. Amend paragraph (d) (1) and (2) by deleting the parenthetical sentence at the end of each paragraph and substituting therefor in each instance the following: "(Note exceptions in paragraph (f) of this section)". As amended paragraph (d) reads as follows:
- (d) Test samples and volumes—(1) Bulk. Each sample for the bulk sterility test shall be representative of the bulk container material and the volume tested shall be no less than 10 ml. (Note exceptions in paragraph (f) of this section.)
- (2) Final containers. The sample for the final container and first repeat final container tests shall be no less than 20 final containers from each filling of each lot, selected to represent all stages of filling from the bulk container. If the amount of material in the final container is 1.0 ml. or less, the entire contents shall be tested. If the amount of material in the final container is more than 1.0 ml., the volume tested shall be the largest single dose recommended by the manufacturer or 1.0 ml., whichever is larger, but no more than 10 ml. of material or the entire contents from a single final container need be tested. (Note exceptions in paragraph (f) of this section.)
- 5. Amend paragraph (f) (8) by inserting the words "Fibringen (Human)" before the word "when" where it appears in the first sentence and as thus amended subparagraph (8) of paragraph (f) shall read as follows:
- (8) Samples—large volume of product in final containers. For Normal Serum Albumin (Human), Normal Human Plasma, Antihemophilic Plasma (Human) and Plasma Protein Solution (Human), Fibrinogen (Human), when the volume of product in the final container is 50 ml. or more, the final containers selected as the test sample may contain less than the full volume of product in the final containers of the filling from which the sample is taken: Provided. That the containers and closures of the sample are identical with those used for the filling to which the test applies and the sample represents all stages of that
- 6. Amend paragraph (f) by adding a new subparagraph (10) to read as follows:
- (10) Human immune globulin preparation. For human immune globulin preparations, the test samples from the bulk material and from each final container need be no more than two ml.
- B. Amend § 73.304(b) by changing the word "inoculum" to the word "medium" where it appears in the third sentence, and as changed paragraph (b) reads as follows:
- (b) Periodic check on sterile technique. Within the 18th to 24th day after collection, at least one container of blood that upon visual examination appears

a matter of official record. (Sec. 215, 58 Stat. 690, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 216. Interpret or apply sec. 351, 58 Stat. 702, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 262)

sterile technique and makes the finding

Dated: December 28, 1961.

[SEAL]

LUTHER L. TERRY, Surgeon General.

Approved: January 4, 1962.

ABRAHAM RIBICOFF, Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 62-305; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:48 a.m.]

Title 43—PUBLIC LANDS:

Chapter I—Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior

> APPENDIX—PUBLIC LAND ORDERS [Public Land Order 2585]

> > [Anchorage 047014]

ALASKA

Withdrawing Lands for Use of Federal Aviation Agency

By virtue of the authority contained in section 4 of the act of May 24, 1928 (45 Stat. 728; 49 U.S.C. 214), it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to existing valid rights, the following-described lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining but not the mineralleasing laws nor materials disposals under the act of July 31, 1947, (61 Stat. 631; 30 U.S.C. 601-604), as amended, and reserved for use of the Federal Aviation Agency in the maintenance of air navigation facilities.

KENAI AREA

SEWARD MERIDIAN

T: 6 N., R. 11 W., (unsurveyed), Sec. 10, SW4SE4, S4SW4; Sec. 15, NW4, N4N4SW4, N4NW4SE4,

and W ½ NE ¼; Sec. 16, E ½ E ½ NE ¼.

Containing approximately 460 acres.

2. This order shall take precedence over but not otherwise affect the existing reservation of the lands as part of the Kenai National Moose Range established by Executive Order No. 8979 of December 16, 1941.

John A. Carver, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

JANUARY 5, 1962.

[F.R. Doc: 62-291; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:45 a.m.]

Title 50—WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Chapter I—Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Havasu Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Arizona and California

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the Federal Register.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA

HAVASU LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Sport fishing on the Havasu Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Arizona and California is permitted only on waters designated by signs as open to fishing. These open waters, comprising 22,880 acres and 50 percent of the total refuge area, are delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Sport fishing is subject to the following conditions:

(a) Species permitted to be taken: Large Mouth Bass, Channel Catfish, Crappie and other minor species permitted under State regulations.

(b) Open season: January 15, 1962,

through December 31, 1962.

(c) Daily creel limits: Large Mouth Bass, 10; Channel Catfish, 10; Crappie, no limit; and other creel limits for minor species as are prescribed for State regulations.

(d) Methods of fishing:

(1) As prescribed by State regulations.

(e) Other provisions:

(1) The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern fishing on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 33.

(2) A Federal permit is not required

to enter the public fishing area.

(3) The provisions of this special regulation are effective January 15, 1962, through December 31, 1962.

Dated: January 3, 1962.

LEWIS R. GARLICK,
Acting Regional Director, Bureau
of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[F.R. Doc. 62-311; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:49 a.m.]

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Imperial National Wildlife Refuge, Arizona and California

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the Federal Register.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA

IMPERIAL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Sport fishing on the Imperial National Wildlife Refuge, Arizona and California, is permitted only on waters designated by signs as open to fishing. These open waters, comprising 8,100 acres and 16

percent of the total refuge area, are delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Sport fishing is subject to the following conditions:

(a) Species permitted to be taken: Large Mouth Bass, Channel Catfish, Crappie, and other minor species permitted under State regulations.

(b) Open season: January 15, 1962, through December 31, 1962, except an area of approximately 165 acres in Martinez Lake as posted be closed during the period October 1, 1962, through December 31, 1962.

(c) Daily creel limits: Large Mouth Bass, 10; Channel Catfish, 10; Crappie, no limit; plus other creel limits for minor species as are prescribed for State regulations.

(d) Methods of fishing:

(1) As prescribed by State regulations.

(e) Other provisions:

- (1) The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern fishing on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 33.
- (2) A Federal permit is not required to enter the public fishing area.
- (3) The provisions of this special regulation are effective January 15, 1962, through December 31, 1962.

Dated: January 3, 1962.

LEWIS R. GARLICK, Acting Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[F.R. Doc. 62-312; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:49 a.m.]

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuge, Colorado

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the Federal Register.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

COLORADO >

MONTE VISTA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Sport fishing on the Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuge, Colorado, is permitted only on waters designated by signs as open to fishing. These open waters, comprising 1/2-acre and .004 percent of the total refuge area, are delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Sport fishing is subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Species permitted to be taken: Trout.
- (b) Open season: July 4, 1962 through October 31, 1962.
 - (c) Daily creel limit: 10
 - (d) Methods of fishing:

(1) As prescribed by State regulations, except as follows:

(2) The use of boats or other floating devices is prohibited.

(e) Other provisions:

(1) Fishing is restricted to children 15 years old and under.

(2) The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern fishing on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 33.

(3) A Federal permit is not required to enter the public fishing area.

(4) The provisions of this special regulation are effective January 15, 1962 through December 31, 1962.

Dated: January 3, 1962.

LEWIS R. GARLICK, Acting Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[F.R. Doc. 62-313; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:49 a.m.]

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Kirwin National Wildlife Refuge, Kansas

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the Federal Register.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

KANSAS

KIRWIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Sport fishing on the Kirwin National Wildlife Refuge, Kansas, is permitted only on waters designated by signs as open to fishing. These open waters, comprising 5,000 acres and 50 percent of the total refuge area, are delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Sport fishing is subject to the following conditions:

(a) Species permitted to be taken: Large Mouth Bass, Walleye, Channel Catfish, Crappie, and other minor species permitted under State regulations.

(b) Open season: January 15, 1962, through December 31, 1962.

(c) Daily creel limits: Large Mouth Bass and Channel Catfish, 10; including a combination of these species. Walleye 5, Crappie 30 pounds, plus other creel limits for minor species as are prescribed by State regulations.

(d) Methods of fishing:(1) Tackle: It is unlawful to take fish by any means than by rods, lines, and baited fishhooks, except as otherwise provided by State regulations.

(e) Other provisions:
(1) The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern fishing on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 33.

(2) A Federal permit is not required to enter the public fishing area.

(3) The provisions of this special regulation are effective January 15, 1962, through December 31, 1962.

Dated: January 3, 1962.

LEWIS R. GARLICK, Acting Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[F.R. Doc. 62-314; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:49 a.m.]

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Charles Sheldon Antelope Range, Nevada

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the Federal Register.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

CHARLES SHELDON ANTELOPE RANGE

Sport fishing on the Charles Sheldon Antelope Range, Nevada, is permitted only on the areas designated by signs as open to fishing. This open area, comprising 600 acres or less than 1 percent of the total area of the refuge, is delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 1002 Northeast Holladay Street, Portland 8, Oregon.

Sport fishing is subject to the following conditions:

(a) Species permitted to be taken: All species.

(b) Open season: January 20, 1962 through December 31, 1962.

(c) Daily creel limits: Trout—10 fish or 10 pounds, whichever is reached first, or 5 fish regardless of weight. Minor species—as per State regulations.

(d) Methods of fishing:

- 1. Tackle: One rod and line, closely attended, may be used to which will be attached not more than three baited hooks, nor more than three fly hooks, or not more than two plugs or similar lures. No more than two such plugs or lures, irrespective of the number of hooks or attractor blades attached thereto, shall be attached to the line. Only one such combination of hook, line and rod shall be used by one person at any time.
- 2. Boats: Boats without motors may be used for fishing.
 - (e) Other provisions:
- 1. Camping: Camping will be permitted at designated areas only.
- 2. A Federal permit is not required to enter the public fishing area.
- 3. The provisions of this special regulation are effective to January 1, 1963.

RICHARD E. GRIFFITH,

Acting Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

JANUARY 3, 1961.

[F.R. Doc. 62-315; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:50 a.m.]

PART 33—SPORT FISHING Desert Game Range, Nevada

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the Federal Register.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

NEVADA

DESERT GAME RANGE

Sport fishing on the Desert Game Range, Nevada, is permitted only on the areas designated by signs as open to fishing. This open area, comprising 1 area or less than 1 percent of the total area of the refuge, is delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 1002 Northeast Holladay, Portland 8, Oregon.

Sport fishing is subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Species permitted to be taken: All species.
- (b) Open season: May 6, 1962 through October 31, 1962.
 - (c) Daily creel limits: 5 game fish.
- (d) Methods of fishing:
- 1. Tackle: One rod and line only, closely attended, may be used to which will be attached not more than three baited hooks, nor more than three fly hooks, or not more than two plugs or similar lures. No more than two such plugs or lures, irrespective of the number of hooks or attractor blades attached thereto, shall be attached to the line. Only one such combination of hook, line and rod shall be used by one person at any time.
 - 2. Boats: The use of boats is prohibited.
 - (e) Other provisions:
- 1. A Federal permit is not required to enter the public fishing area.
- 2. The provisions of this special regulation are effective to November 1, 1962.

RICHARD E. GRIFFITH, Acting Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

JANUARY 3, 1962.

[F.R. Doc. 62-316; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:50 a.m.]

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Nevada

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the Federal Register.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

NEVADA

RUBY LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Sport fishing on the Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Nevada, is permitted only on the areas designated by signs as open to fishing. This open area, comprising 500 acres or 1 percent of the total area of the refuge, is delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and

Wildlife, 1002 Northeast Holladay Street, Portland 8, Oregon.

Sport fishing is subject to the following conditions:

(a) Species permitted to be taken: Bass trout.

(b) Open season; Elko County—January 20, 1962 through September 30, 1962. White Pine County—January 20, 1962 through December 31, 1962.

(c) Daily creel limits: Bass—20 fish. Trout—15 fish or 10 pounds, whichever is reached first, or 5 trout may be taken regardless of weight.

(d) Methods of fishing:

1. Tackle: One rod and line, closely attended, may be used to which will be attached not more than three baited hooks, nor more than three fly hooks, or not more than two plugs or similar lures. No more than two such plugs or lures, irrespective of the number of hooks or attractor blades attached thereto, shall be attached to the line. Only one such combination of hook, line and rod shall be used by one person at any time.

2. Bait: Angling with fish (dead, live or parts thereof) is prohibited except that salmon eggs may be used.

3. Boats: No boats will be permitted in the area north of the south dike. Air thrust boats with motors of more than 5 horsepower prohibited. Boats with motors may be used for fishing south of the south dike from June 15, 1962 to end of fishing season.

(e) Other provisions:

1. A Federal permit is not required to enter the public fishing area, but fishermen will report at such checking stations as may be designated when entering or leaving the area.

2. The provisions of this special regulation are effective to January 1, 1963.

RICHARD E. GRIFFITH, Acting Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

JANUARY 3, 1962.

[F.R. Doc. 62-317; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:50 a.m.]

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge, Nevada

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the Federal Register.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

NEVADA

STILLWATER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Sport fishing on the Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge, Nevada, is permitted only on the areas designated by signs as open to fishing. This open area, comprising 4,000 acres or 16 percent of the total area of the refuge, is delineated on a map available at the refuge head-quarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 1002 Northeast Holladay Street, Portland 8, Oregon.

Sport fishing is subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Species permitted to be taken: All species.
- (b) Open season: January 20, 1962 through December 31, 1962 except closed during migratory waterfowl hunting season.
- (c) Daily creel limits: Bass—5 fish, minimum size 12 inches. Catfish—25 fish. Bluegill—25 fish. Minor species—As prescribed by State regulations.

(d) Methods of fishing:

- 1. Tackle: One rod and line, closely attended, may be used to which will be attached not more than three baited hooks, nor more than three fly hooks, or not more than two plugs or similar lures. No more than two such plugs or lures, irrespective of the number of hooks or attractor blades attached thereto, shall be attached to the line. Only one such combination of hook, line and rod shall be used by one person at any time.
- 2. Boats: Boats with motors up to 10 horsepower may be used for fishing.

(e) Other provisions:

- 1. A Federal permit is not required to enter the public fishing area.
- 2. The provisions of this special regulation are effective to January 1, 1963.

RICHARD E. GRIFFITH, Acting Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

JANUARY 3, 1962.

[F.R. Doc. 62-318; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:50 a.m.]

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, New Mexico

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the Federal Register.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

NEW MEXICO

BITTER LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, NEW MEXICO

Sport fishing on the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, New Mexico, is permitted only on waters designated by signs as open to fishing. These open waters, comprising 945 acres and 4 percent of the total refuge area, are delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Sport fishing is subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Species permitted to be taken: Large Mouth Bass, White Bass, Channel Catfish, and other minor species permitted under State regulations.
- (b) Open season: May 30, 1962,through October 15, 1962.(c) Daily creel limits: Largemouth
- (c) Daily creel limits: Largemouth bass, 12; channel catfish, 12; white bass, no limit; plus other creel limits for minor species as are prescribed for State regulations.
 - (d) Methods of fishing:
- (1) As prescribed by State regulations except as follows:
- (2) Use of boats or floating devices are prohibited.

(e) Other provisions:

(1) The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern fishing on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50. Code of Federal Regulations, Part 33.

(2) A Federal permit is not required to enter the public fishing area.

(3) The provisions of this special regulation are effective January 15, 1962, through December 31, 1962.

Dated: January 3, 1962.

LEWIS R. GARLICK, Acting Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[F.R. Doc. 62-319; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:50 a.m.]

PART 33-SPORT FISHING

Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, New Mexico

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

NEW MEXICO

BOSQUE DEL APACHE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Sport fishing on the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, New Mexico, is permitted only on waters designated by signs as open to fishing. These open waters, comprising 4,300 acres and 8 percent of the total refuge area, are delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Sport fishing is subject to the following conditions:

(a) Species permitted to be taken: Large Mouth Bass, Bluegill, and other minor species permitted under State

regulations.

(b) Open season: May 30, 1962, through October 15, 1962.

(c) Daily creel limits: Largemouth bass, 12; bluegill, no limit; plus other creel limits for minor species as are prescribed for State regulations.

(d) Methods of fishing:

- (1) As prescribed by State regulations except as follows:
- (2) Use of boats or floating devices are prohibited.

(e) Other provisions:

- (1) The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern fishing on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 33.
- (2) A Federal permit is not required to enter the public fishing area.
- (3) The provisions of this special regulation are effective January 15, 1962, through December 31, 1962.

Dated: January 3, 1962.

LEWIS R. GARLICK, Acting Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[F.R. Doc. 62-320; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:50 a.m.]

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Salt Plains National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

SALT PLAINS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

- · Sport fishing on the Salt Plains National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma, is permitted only on waters designated by signs as open to fishing. These open waters, comprising 7,800 acres and 25 percent of the total refuge area, are delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Sport fishing is subject to the following conditions:
- (a) Species permitted to be taken: Largemouth bass, channel catfish, crappie and other minor species permitted under State regulations.
- (b) Open season: April 15, 1962 through October 15, 1962 in Great Salt Plains Lake, as posted. January 15, 1962 through December 31, 1962 for a portion of Great Salt Plains Lake, as posted. February 1, 1962 through October 15, 1962 in Sand Creek, the three main channels of Salt Creek, and the right-of-way of Oklahoma State Highway 11, as posted.
- (c) Daily creel limits: Largemouth bass, 10; channel catfish, 15; crappie, 37; plus other creel limits for minor species as are prescribed by State regulations.
 - d. Methods of fishing:
- (1) Tackle: It is illegal to take game fish by any means other than hook and line.
- (e) Other provisions:
- (1) The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern fishing on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 33.
- (2) A Federal permit is not required to enter the public fishing area.
- (3) The provisions of this special regulation are effective January 15, 1962 through December 31, 1962.

Dated: January 3, 1962.

LEWIS R. GARLICK, Acting Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[F.R. Doc. 62-321; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:50 a.m.]

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

OKLAHOMA

TISHOMINGO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Sport fishing on the Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma, is permitted only on waters designated by signs as open to fishing. These open waters, comprising 10,000 acres and 62 percent of the total refuge area, are delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Sport fishing is subject to the following conditions:

(a) Species permitted to be taken: Channel catfish, largemouth bass, crappie and other minor species permitted

under State regulations.

(b) Open season: January 15, 1962, through December 31, 1962, the waters east of the north-south center line of secs. 19, 30, and 31, T. 4. S., R. 7 E., and in Rock Creek, Bell Creek, Big Sandy Creek, Dick's Pond and Goose Pen Pond. April 1, 1962 through September 30, 1962 for all other waters of the refuge.

(c) Daily creel limits: Channel catfish, 15; largemouth bass, 10; crappie, 37; plus other creel limits for minor species as are prescribed for State

regulations.

(d) Methods of fishing:

- (1) Tackle: As prescribed by State regulations.
 - (e) Other provisions:
- (1) The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern fishing on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 33.
- (2) A Federal permit is not required to enter the public fishing area.
- (3) The provisions of this special regulation are effective January 15, 1962 through December 31, 1962.

Dated: January 3, 1962.

LEWIS R. GARLICK, Acting Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[F.R. Doc. 62-322; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:50 a.m.1

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

OKT.AHOMA

WICHITA MOUNTAINS WILDLIFE REFUGE

Sport Fishing on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma, is permitted only on waters designated by signs as open to fishing. These open waters, comprising 900 acres and 1.5 percent of the total refuge area, are delineated on a map available at the refuge head-quarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Albuquerque,

the following conditions:

(a) Species permitted to be taken: Largemouth bass, channel catfish, crappie and other minor species permitted under State regulations.

(b) Open season: January 15, 1962 through December 31, 1962.

- (c) Daily creel limits: Largemouth bass, 10; channel catfish, 15; crappie, 35; plus other creel limits for minor species as are prescribed for State regulations.
 - (d) Methods of fishing:
- (1) As prescribed by State regulations, except as follows:

(2) Tackle: Fishing with pole and line

only, including rod and reel.

(3) Use of outboard motors and boats is permitted on Lake Elmer Thomas. The use of boats or other floating devices on other lakes is prohibited.

(e) Other provisions:

(1) The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern fishing on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 33.

(2) A Federal permit is not required

to enter the public fishing area.

(3) The provisions of this special regulation are effective January 15, 1962, through December 31, 1962.

Dated: January 3, 1962.

LEWIS R. GARLICK, Acting Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[F.R. Doc. 62-323; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:50 a.m.]

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Hagerman National Wildlife Refuge, Texas

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

. TEXAS

HAGERMAN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Sport fishing on the Hagerman National Wildlife Refuge, Texas, is permitted only on waters designated by signs as open to fishing. These open waters, comprising 2,900 acres and 25 percent of the total refuge area, are delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Albuquerque. New Mexico. Sport fishing is subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Species permitted to be taken: Largemouth bass, crappie, channel catfish, blue catfish, white bass, and other minor species permitted under State regulations.
- (b) Open season: April 1, 1962, through September 30, 1962.
- (c) Daily creel limits: Largemouth bass, 15; crappie, 25; channel catfish, 25; blue catfish, 25; white bass, 25; plus

New Mexico. Sport fishing is subject to other creel limits for minor species as are prescribed for State regulations.

(d) Methods of fishing:

- (1) As prescribed by State regulations.
 - (e) Other provisions:

(1) The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern fishing on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 33.

(2) A Federal permit is not required to enter the public fishing area.

(3) The provisions of this special regulation are effective January 15, 1962, through December 31, 1962.

Dated: January 3, 1962.

LEWIS R. GARLICK, Acting Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[F.R. Doc. 62-325; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:51 a.m.1

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge, Texas .

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

MULESHOE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Sport fishing on the Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge, Texas, is permitted only on waters designated by signs as open to fishing. These open waters, comprising 40 acres and .007 percent of the total refuge area, are delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Sport fishing is subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Species permitted to be taken: Largemouth bass, channel catfish, and other minor species permitted under State regulations.
- (b) Open season: May 30, 1962 through September 30, 1962.
- (c) Daily creel limits: Largemouth bass, 15; channel catfish, 25; plus other creel limits for minor species as are prescribed for State regulations.
 - (d) Methods of fishing:
- (1) As prescribed by State regulations, except as follows:
- (2) Use of boats and other floating devices is prohibited.
 - (e) Other provisions:
- (1) The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern fishing on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 33.
- (2) A Federal permit is not required to enter the public fishing area.

(3) The provisions of this special regulation are effective January 15, 1962 through December 31, 1962.

Dated: January 3, 1962.

LEWIS B. GARLICK. Acting Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[F.R. Doc. 62-326; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:51 a.m.]

PART 33-SPORT FISHING

Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Brigham, Utah

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the Federal Register.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

BEAR RIVER MIGRATORY BIRD REFUGE

Sport fishing on the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Utah, is permitted only on waters designated by signs as open to fishing. These open waters, comprising 10 acres and .01 percent of the total refuge area, are delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Albuquerque, New Mexico. Sport fishing is subject to the following conditions:

(a)-Species permitted to be taken: Catfish and other minor species permitted under State regulations.

(b) Open season: January 15, 1962,

through December 31, 1962.

- (c) Daily creel limits: Catfish 20, or 20 pounds and 1 fish whichever is caught first plus other creel limits for minor species as are prescribed for State regulations.
 - (d) Methods of fishing:
- (1) As prescribed by State regulations except as follows:
- (2) Tackle: Fishing with pole and line only, including rod and reel.
 - (3) The use of boats is prohibited.
 - (e) Other provisions:
- (1) The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern fishing on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 33.
- (2) Permission is required to enter the public fishing area by registering at the refuge office.
- (3) The provisions of this special regulation are effective January 15, 1962. through December 31, 1962.

Dated: January 3, 1962.

LEWIS R. GARLICK, Acting Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[F.R. Doc. 62-327; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:51 a.m.]

PART 33-SPORT FISHING

National Elk Refuge, Wyoming

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

NATIONAL ELK REFUGE

Sport fishing on the National Elk Refuge, Wyoming, is permitted only on waters designated by signs as open to fishing. These open waters, comprising 327 acres and 1.3 percent of the total refuge area, are delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Sport fishing is subject to the following conditions:

(a) Species permitted to be taken: Trout and other minor species permitted under State regulations.

(b) Open season:

Gros Ventre River and its tributaries: June 1, 1962, through October 31, 1962. Flat Creek: August 1, 1962 through September 30, 1962.

(c) Daily creel limits: Trout, 12 or 10 pounds and 1 fish, plus other creel limits for minor species as are prescribed for State regulations.

(d) Methods of fishing:

- (1) As prescribed by State regulations, except as follows:
- (2) The use of boats or other floating devices is prohibited.
- (e) Other provisions:(1) The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern fishing on wildlife refuge

Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 33.

(2) A Federal permit is not required to enter the public fishing area.

(3) The provisions of this regulation are effective January 15, 1962 through December 31, 1962.

Dated: January 3, 1962.

LEWIS R. GARLICK, Acting Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[F.R. Doc. 62-328; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:51 a.m.1

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Pathfinder National Wildlife Refuge, Wyoming

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the Federal Register.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

WYOMING

PATHFINDER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Sport fishing on the Pathfinder National Wildlife Refuge, Wyoming, is permitted only on waters designated by signs as open to fishing. These open waters, comprising 16,500 acres and 33 percent of the total refuge area, are delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the office of the

areas generally which are set forth in Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Sport fishing is subject to the following conditions:

(a) Species permitted to be taken: Trout and other minor species permitted

under State regulations.

(b) Open season: January 15, 1962 through December 31, 1962, except that approximately 4,265 acres of Sand Creek Bay as posted be closed from April 1, 1962 through August 31, 1962.
(c) Daily creel limits: Trout 12, or 10

pounds and 1 fish, plus other creel limits for minor species as are prescribed for

State regulations.

(d) Methods of fishing:

(1) As prescribed by State regulations for Drainage Area 5.

(e) Other provisions:
(1) The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern fishing on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations. Part 33.

(2) A Federal permit is not required to enter the public fishing area.

(3) The provisions of this special regulation are effective January 15, 1962 through December 31, 1962.

Dated: January 3, 1962

LEWIS R. GARLICK, Acting Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[F.R. Doc. 62-329; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:51 a.m.]

Proposed Rule Making

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

[7 CFR Part 1008 etc.]

HANDLING OF MILK IN CERTAIN MARKETING AREAS

Notice of Hearing on Proposed Amendments to Tentative Marketing Agreements and Orders

7 CFR Part, Docket No., and Marketing Area

1008, AO-268-A6, Greater Wheeling. 1009, AO-268-A6, Clarksburg, W. Va. 1030, AO-101-A25, Chicago, Ill. 1031, AO-170-A13, South Bend-LaPorte-Elkhart, Ind. 1032, AO-313-A4, Suburban St. Louis. 1033, AO–166–A26, Greater Cincinnati. 1034, AO–175–A16, Dayton-Springfield, Ohio. 1035-AO-176-A14, Columbus, Ohio. 1036, AO-179-A22, Northeastern Ohio. 1037, AO-197-A7, North-Central Ohio. 1038, AO-194-A7, Rockford-Freeport, Ill. 1039, AO-212-A13, Milwaukee, Wis. 1040, AO-225-A13, Southern Michigan. 1041, AO-72-A24, Toledo, Ohio. 1042, AO-240-A6, Muskegon, Mich. 1043, AO-247-A7, Upstate Michigan. 1044, AO-299-A3, Michigan Upper Peninsula. 1045, AO-334-A4, Northeastern Wisconsin. 1046, AO-308-A3, Ohio Valley. 1047, AO-33-A26, Fort Wayne, Ind. 1048, AO-325-A1, Greater Youngstown-War-1049, AO-319-A2, Indianapolis, Ind. 1061, AO-327-A1, St. Joseph, Mo. 1062, AO-10-A27, St. Louis, Mo. 1063, AO-105-A15, Quad Cities-Dubuque. 1064, AO-23-A23, Greater Kansas City. 1067, AO-222-A11, Ozarks. 1068, AO-178-A13, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.

1069, AO-153-A7, Duluth-Superior. 1070, AO-229-A7, Cedar Rapids-Iowa City.

1095, AO-123-A25, Louisville-Lexington, Ky. 1097, AO-219-A10, Memphis, Tenn. 1099, AO-183-A7, Paducah, Ky.

1078, AO-272-A2, North-Central Iowa.

1079, AO-295-A3, Des Moines, Iowa.

1108, AO-243-A7, Central Arkansas.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601 et-seq.), and the applicable rules of practice and procedure governing the formulation of marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), notice is hereby given of a joint public hearing to be held at the Sherman Hotel, Randolph and Clark Streets, Chicago, Illinois, beginning at 10:00 a.m., c.s.t., on each of the following days: January 17, 18, and 19, 1962. This hearing is with respect to proposed amendments to the tentative marketing agreements and to the orders. regulating the handling of milk in each of the marketing areas hereinafter specified.

The public hearing is for the purpose of receiving evidence with respect to the economic and marketing conditions which relate to the proposed amendments, hereinafter set forth, and any appropriate modifications thereof, to the

tentative marketing agreements and to the orders.

The proposed amendments, set forth below, have not received the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Proposals with respect to the matters set forth below have been made by the following:

Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Association Pure Milk Association Sanitary Milk Producers, Inc. Cincinnati Milk Sales Association, Inc. Miami Valley Milk Producers Association Central Ohio Cooperative Milk Producers Milk Producers Federation of Cleveland Northwestern Cooperative Sales Association Midwest Dairymen's Association Pure Milk Products Cooperative Michigan Milk Producers Association Kvana Milk Producers. Inc. Wayne Cooperative Milk Producers, Inc. Allen Milk Co. St. Joseph Milk Producers Association Nemaha Cooperative Creamery Association United Dairy Producers Cooperative Association Pure Milk Producers Association of Greater Kansas City, Inc. Producers Creamery Co. Shawnee Milk Producers Association, Inc. Twin City Milk Producers Association

Twin Ports Cooperative Dairy Association Arrowhead Greameries, Inc. Mid-South Milk Producers Association Paducah Graded Milk Producers Association

Paducah Graded Milk Producers Association Central Arkansas Milk Producers Association

Proposal No. 1. That the basic formula price to be used in computing the price for Class I milk under each of the following orders (and the price for Class II milk under the order for the Chicago, Illinois, marketing area) shall be the average price per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Wisconsin and Minnesota, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture for the applicable month, adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat basis by a butterfat differential computed by multiplying the Chicago 92-score butter price by 0.12, with appropriate adjustments to be made in the Class I differentials of the orders.

This proposal affects the following marketing areas and order provisions:

Provisions affected	
Marketing area: (Section) Greater Wheeling 1008.50	
Greater Wheeling 1008.50	
Clarksburg, W. Va 1009.50	
Chicago, Ili 1030.50	
South Bend-LaPorte-Elkhart, Ind. 1031.51	
Suburban St. Louis (1)	
Greater Cincinnati 1033.50	
Dayton-Springfield, Ohio 1034.50	
Columbus, Ohio 1035.50	
Northeastern Ohio 1036.50	
North-Central Ohio(2)	
Rockford-Freeport, Ill(3)	
Milwaukee, Wis 1039.50	
Southern Michigan 1040.50	
Toledo, Ohio 1041.51	
Muskegon, Mich 1042.50	
1 Class T males based on that of Order No.	

¹ Class I price based on that of Order No. 62 for St. Louis marketing area.

² Class I price based on that of Order No.

36 for Northeastern Ohio marketing area.

3 Class I price based on that of Order No. 30 for Chicago marketing area.

Provisions affected Marketing area—Continued (Section)

Upstate Michigan	1043.50
Michigan Upper Peninsula	1044.50
Northeastern Wisconsin	
Ohio Valley	1046.50
Fort Wayne, Ind	1047.50
Greater Youngstown-Warren	
Indianapolis, Ind.	
St. Joseph, Mo	
St. Louis, Mo	
Quad Cities-Dubuque	
Greater Kansas City	
Ozarks	
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	
Duluth-Superior	
Cedar Rapids-Iowa City	
North Central Iowa	
Des Moines, Iowa	
Louisville-Lexington, Ky	
Memphis, Tenn	
Paducah, Ky	
Central Arkansas	1108.50
ACTION T MARKET THROUGH AND ATTACK OF CO.	otte make

⁴ Class I price based on that of Order No. 64 for Greater Kansas City marketing area.

Under this proposal evidence will be received only with respect to change in the basic formula prices used to compute prices for the classes stated in the proposal. To the extent that prices now stated as basic formula prices or alternative basic formula prices in any of the orders are used to compute prices for other classes of milk it is anticipated that amendment of such orders on the basis of this proposal will require conforming changes to preserve present pricing provisions.

Proposal No. 2. That prices under the orders for the Ohio Valley, Louisville-Lexington, Memphis and Central Arkansas marketing areas be stated on a 3.5 percent butterfat basis.

Proposed by the Milk Marketing Orders Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:

Proposal No. 3. Make such changes as may be necessary to make the entire marketing agreements and the orders conform with any amendments thereto that may result from this hearing.

Copies of this notice of hearing and the orders may be obtained from the Milk Marketing Orders Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., or from offices of market administrators at the addresses listed below, or may be there inspected: 703 Hawley Building, 1025 Main Street, Wheeling, W. Va.; 72 West Adams Street, Room 814, Chicago 3, Ill.; 503 Strauss Building, 809-11 South Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne 2, Ind.; 2710 Hampton Avenue, St. Louis 39, Mo.; Hartman Building, Room 505, 79 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio; 7503 Brookpark Road, Cleveland 29, Ohio; 4920 West Burleigh Street, Milwaukee 10, Wis.; 2899 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.; 3031 Parsons Road, Traverse City, Mich.; 903 Baxter Avenue, Louisville 4, Ky.; 5130 North Brouse Street, Indianapolis 5, Ind.; 7939 Floyd Avenue, Overland Park, Kans.; 223 P.O. and Courthouse, Rock Island, Ill.; 1750 Hennepin Avenue, Room 307, Minneapolis 3, Minn.; 407 Federal Building,

Duluth 2, Minn.; 3108 Ingersoll Avenue, Des Moines 12, Iowa; 35 South Cooper Street, Memphis 12, Tenn.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on January 8, 1962.

> ROBERT G. LEWIS. Deputy Administrator, Price and Production, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

[F.R. Doc. 62-335; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:52 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Division of Public Contracts [41 CFR Part 50-202] DRUGS AND MEDICINE INDUSTRY

Tentative Minimum Wage Redetermination

A complete record of proceedings under sections 1 and 10 of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (41 U.S.C. 35 and 43a) to redetermine the prevailing minimum wages for persons employed in the drugs and medicine industry has been certified by the hearing examiner. The whole record has been considered, and it is now appropriate under section 8 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1007) to make a tentative decision, including a statement of findings and conclusions, as well as the reasons therefor, on all material issues of fact. law, and discretion presented on the record, and any appropriate minimum wage redetermination.

DEFINITION

One of the issues set out in the notice of hearing (26 F.R. 8318) was whether any amendments should be made in the definition of the industry contained therein. No amendments were proposed by interested persons.

The noticed definition is the same as that in the present minimum wage determination for this industry except for the addition of the manufacture or packaging of processed botanical drugs and herbs. This addition makes the coverage of the definition the same as that in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Group 283. 1

The Wage and Hour economist testifying at the hearing stated that to his knowledge no administrative difficulties had been experienced with the present definition of the industry. He also stated that the noticed definition had been considered at a prehearing conference and had been acceptable to the representatives of labor and management who attended the conference. An economist representing the AFL-CIO and its principal member unions in this industry testified that he had no objection to the noticed definition. No other interested persons submitted evidence on this issue.

Upon the basis of the foregoing, the noticed definition is found appropriate for the purpose of this proceeding.

LOCALITY

The evidence in the record dealing with the geographic scope of any mini-

mum wage determination in this industry consists entirely of that found in Government Exhibit 4. That exhibit shows the origin and destination of shipments of products of the industry under contracts subject to the Act.

From this evidence, the AFL-CIO proposes that an industrywide determination be made. There are no proposals suggesting that the area of competition for any Government contract in this industry is narrower than all of that area in which the plants of the industry are located.

An analysis of Government Exhibit 4 indicates that the competition for Government contracts in this industry is not restricted by regional boundaries. That exhibit shows that plants in the region of origin are awarded Government contracts calling for delivery in each region of destination and that a substantial portion of the contract awards call for delivery at a uniform price anywhere in the United States: Accordingly, I find that an industrywide determination for this industry is appropriate and that the "locality in which the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment are to be manufactured or furnished" under any contract subject to this determination cannot be more narrowly defined than all of that area in which the industry has its plants.

PREVAILING MINIMUM WAGES

The only evidence relating to the issue of what are the prevailing minimum wages in this industry is a survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for use in these proceedings. The results of the survey are tabulated in Government Exhibit 8. The most significant table in that survey for the purpose of a minimum wage determination is table 3, which contains a frequency distribution of the lowest wage rates actually paid to workers of the type covered by the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act in the payroll period ending nearest March 15, 1961.

No single minimum wage rate in this distribution appears with such frequency that it may be fairly said on that ground alone to be the prevailing minimum wage for persons employed in the industry. There are 66 establishments with 2,107 covered workers which are shown to have paid \$1.00 as their minimum wage. However, even if it is assumed that these plants and others in the range of \$1.00 through \$1.14 are now paying the minimum wage of \$1.15 required by the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended by the 1961 Amendments, such plants would constitute only about 28 percent of all the plants in the industry with less than 10 percent of the covered worker employment. The con-centration of covered worker employment at the \$1.80 interval (3 plants having a total of 2,713 covered workers with minimum wages of \$1.80 and under \$1.81) is not regarded as constituting prevailing practice for similar reasons.

Under such circumstances, there is abundant precedent for using a statistical approach giving appropriate weight to the minimum wages paid by about one-half of the establishments or production units and the minimum wages

paid by establishments employing about one-half of the workers who would be protected by the determination when engaged on the work to which it would apply.

The spokesman for the AFL-CIO and its member unions in this industry, however, would have me consider the minimum wages of plants weighted by their covered worker employment, and attach little or no significance to the minimum wages paid by plants without such weighting. As a consequence, he proposes that the median minimum wage of establishments weighted by their covered worker employment, which is \$1.69, be found to be the prevailing minimum wage as of the survey period.

Neither the terms of the statute nor the evidence in this proceeding compel such a finding. See: Drugs and Medicines Industry-tentative decision (23 F.R. 2863); Paper and Paperboard Containers and Packaging Products Industry-final decision (26 F.R. 7); and Battery Industry-final decision (22 F.R. 3012) and the reasons stated therein. Also, an analysis of the evidence indicates that 79.0 percent of the establishments in the industry employing 47.7 percent of the covered worker employment paid less than \$1.69 as a minimum wage. The proposed finding does not give adequate consideration to the minimum wages paid by an overwhelming majority of the establishments. Consequently, I decline to follow the proposal.

In the payroll period covered by the BLS survey, 50.1 percent of the establishments with 80.0 percent of the covered worker employment paid a minimum wage of \$1.29 or more, while 21.0 percent of the establishments with 52.3 percent of the covered worker employment paid a minimum wage of \$1.69 or more. The most representative minimum wage appears to rest within the range between these medians, rather than at either of them. In this range, \$1.42 appears to be the most representative in terms of establishments weighted by their covered employment, as well as establishments not weighted by such employment. There were 36.0 percent of the establishments with 69.1 percent of the covered worker employment paying that minimum wage or more. At this point the deficit in establishments is appropriately overbalanced by the surplus of employment. Therefore, I find \$1.42 to be the prevailing minimum wage as of the survey period.

Turning now to the matter of what movements, if any, have occurred in the minimum wage level since the BLS survey period, there is uncontradicted testimony that the movement in average straight-time hourly earnings in this industry since the survey period is indicative of the movement in minimum wages. Government Exhibit 5 shows the movement in average straight-time hourly earnings from the survey period through July 1961. Government Exhibit 6. comparing the median minimum wage levels and average straight-time hourly earnings in August 1956 with those in March 1961, lends support to the testimony referred to above.

Average straight-time hourly earnings increased by 4.6 cents, or 2 percent, from March 1961 through July 1961. Both the Wage and Hour economist and the AFL-CIO economist testified that the comparable movement in minimum wages would be somewhere between the percentage increase and the penny increase, i.e., between 3 and 4.6 cents.

The AFL-CIO proposes a finding that an increase of 4 cents has occurred. The reasons assigned for the proposal are that so-called "across the board" penny increases in wages are common in the industry, and secondly that the BLS earnings data takes no account of advances in earnings which have continued since July 1961. However, there is testimony indicating that percentage increases are also common in the industry. Further, an attempt to assess the extent of advances in earnings since July 1961, for which the record contains no data, would appear to be only speculative.

When both percentage increases and penny increases are common, the amount of increase in median minimum wage levels would not generally be as great as the penny increase in average straighttime hourly earnings. Government Exhibit 6 illustrates this. It also shows that the increase in median minimum wage levels had a closer affinity to the percentage increase in average hourly earnings than to the penny increase in such earnings. Therefore, it appears more reasonable with regard to the period subsequent to the BLS survey to conclude that the amount of the increase in minimum wages rests closer to the extent of the percentage increase in average straight-time hourly earnings than it does to the amount of the penny increase in such earnings. Therefore, I find that the amount of that increase in minimum wages is 3 cents. The resulting prevailing minimum wage is \$1.45.

At the hearing it was explained that good cause had been found to make final decisions determining prevailing minimum wages under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act effective seven days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER in the paper and pulp and manifold business forms industries (26 F.R. 7698, 7699). It was further explained that any evidence or argument why such good cause should not be found in this industry would be considered in these proceedings. None has been offered. Accordingly, for the reasons expressed in the decisions cited above, this tentative decision finds good cause to provide a 7 day delay in the effective date of the final decision.

Accordingly, from the findings and conclusions hereinabove stated and pursuant to section 4 of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (41 U.S.C. 38), I propose to amend 41 CFR 50-202.22 (26 F.R. 9048) to read as follows:

§ 50-202.22 Drugs and medicine indusirv.

(a) Definition. The drugs and medicine industry is defined as that industry which manufactures (or packages) drugs and medicinal preparations (other than food) intended for internal or external use in the diagnosis, treatment,

or prevention of diseases in, or to affect the structure or any functions of, the body of men or other animals, including without limitation the following products: Bulk organic and inorganic medicinal chemicals and their derivatives; processed botanical drugs and herbs; endocrine products; basic vitamins; active medicinal principles, such as alkaloids from botanical drugs and herbs; drugs and medicines in pharmaceutical preparations, such as ampules, tablets, capsules, ointments, solutions, and suspensions for human and veterinary use, including vitamin preparations and galenicals, such as fluid extracts and tinctures; viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, such as allergenic extracts, and normal serums and plasmas for human or veterinary use; and bacteriological media.

(b) Minimum wage. The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the drugs and medicine industry shall be not

less than \$1.45 per hour.

Within twenty-one days from the date of publication of this tentative decision in the Federal Register, interested persons may submit written exceptions to the proposed action described therein, together with supporting views. Exceptions shall be addressed to the Secretary of Labor, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 8th day of January 1962.

> ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, Secretary of Labor.

[F.R. Doc. 62-336; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:52 a.m.]

[41 CFR. Part 50-202] ALASKA AND HAWAII

Enforcement of Minimum Wage Determinations

The prevailing minimum wage determinations under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (41 U.S.C. 35 et seq.), have legal application in the States of Alaska and Hawaii (41 CFR Part 50-202). On several occasions, however, the Department of Labor has announced in correspondence to particular individuals and in circular letters to contracting officers that the following prevailing minimum wage determinations would not be enforced in Alaska and Hawaii:

Photographic and Blueprinting Equipment and Supplies Industry (26 F.R. 9044; 41 CFR 50-202.5).

Soap and Related Products Industry (26 F.R. 9044; 41 CFR 50-202.6).

Small Arms Ammunition, Explosives, and Related Products Industry (26 F.R. 9044; 41 CFR 50-202.8).

Evaporated Milk Industry (26 F.R. 9044; 41

Praporated Milk Industry (20 Text. 50-20, --CFR 50-202.9). Paint, Varnish, and Related Products In-dustry (26 F.R. 9044; 41 CFR 50-202.10). Chemical and Related Products Industry (26 F.R. 9045; 41 CFR 50-202.11).
Woolen and Worsted Industry (26 F.R. 9045;

41 CFR 50-202.12).

Surgical Instruments and Apparatus Industry (26 F.R. 9045; 41 CFR 50-202.13). Scientific, Industrial, and Laboratory Instruments Industry (26 F.R. 9046; 41 CFR 50-202.14).

Metal Business Furniture, and Storage Equipment Industry (26 F.R. 9046; 41 CFR 50-202.15)

Electric Lamp Industry (26 F.R. 9047: 41 CFR. 50-202.17).

Battery Industry (26 F.R. 9048; 41 CFR 50-202.18).
Flour and Related Products Industry (26

F.R. 9048; 41 CFR 50-202.19).

Tires and Related Products Industry (26 F.R. 9048; 41 CFR 50-202.20).

Electron Tubes and Related Products Industry (26 F.R. 9048; 41 CFR 50-202.21).
Drugs and Medicine Industry (26 F.R. 9048;

41 CFR 50-202.22).

Paper and Paperboard Containers and Packaging Products Industry (26 F.R. 9048; 41 CFR 50-202.23).

It is proposed henceforth to enforce all wage determinations in Alaska and Hawaii. In the event this proposal is adopted, it shall become effective upon the expiration of 30 days after notice of such adoption is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Any person adversely affected or aggrieved by this proposal (who shall be deemed to include any manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, materials, supplies, articles, or equipment purchased or to be purchased by the Government from any source in Alaska or Hawaii, who is in any industry to which this proposal is applicable, and any employee or representative of employees of any such person) may request an opportunity for a hearing upon timely application as hereinafter provided.

Any such hearing would be limited to the following issues: (1) Whether the geographic area or areas of competition for contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act for products of the industry (with which any particular hearing is concerned) is limited to Alaska or Hawaii (or subdivisions thereof) so as to authorize separate wage determinations for these areas; and (2) in the event such area or areas are so limited, what are the prevailing minimum wages in such area or areas.

An application for such a hearing shall be in writing, filed in quadruplicate (original and three copies) with the Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions at the United States Department of Labor, Constitution Avenue and Fourteenth Street NW., Washington 25, D.C., within 30 days after this notice is filed for publication with the Office of the Federal Register. It shall state each of the applicant's contentions regarding the issues set out in the preceding paragraph. The application, and each copy thereof, shall be accompanied by a copy of expected documentary evidence, an identification of each witness intended to be called, and a summary of the expected testimony of such witness, the name and address of the counsel or other representative selected to present such evidence, and an estimate of the time the presentation may require.

The time and place of any requested hearing will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, if and after, applications are received. The procedure will be governed by sections 7 and 8 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1006 and 1007), and 41 CFR Part 50-203, Subpart C, as recently amended (26 F.R. 8945), and

the applicable provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (41 U.S.C. 35 et seq.).

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 8th day of January 1962.

> ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, Secretary of Labor.

[F.R. Doc. 62-337; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:52 a.m.]

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

[14 CFR Parts 600, 601, 608]

[Airspace Docket No. 61-WA-188]

SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE, FEDERAL AIRWAYS AND CONTROLLED AIR-

Designation of Restricted Areas and Federal Airways, and Alteration of Federal Airways, Control Areas and Control Zones; Notice of Proposed Rule Making

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (14 CFR 409.13), notice is hereby given that the Federal Aviation Agency is considering amendments to Parts 600, 601, and 608, and §§ 600.6012, 600.6017, 600.6074, 600.6077, 600.6190, 600.6280, 600.1530, 600.1531, 600.1539, 600.6516. 600.1541, 600.1644, 601.1168, 601.1182, 601.1260. 601.2270, and 601.7101 of the regulations of the Administrator, the substance of which is stated below.

The Department of the Air Force has declared a requirement for their undergraduate pilot training activities to be conducted in segregated airspace surrounding six selected Air Force bases. Since the bulk of this training involves students with little or no actual flight training it is the contention of the Air Force that this activity constitutes a hazard to non-participating aircraft. The Air Training Command has indicated that they require segregated airspace in the amount of 8,000 square miles surrounding each location, to contain this training activity.

In addition to U.S. students, from approximately 50 other nations will undergo flight training in the Undergraduate Pilot Training (UPT) program. Approximately 6,000 student and support missions will be flown monthly in jet trainers with approximately 63 sorties airborne continuously during daylight hours. The majority of the training sorties will consist of acrobatic maneuvers performed at high speeds, which are not adaptable to air traffic control and cannot be conducted on Federal airways. The ability of the student pilot to perform maneuvers while at the same time maintaining the necessary degree of vigilance for other aircraft is problematical, and his reactions are unpredictable.

The UPT program is the consolidation of all phases of undergraduate pilot training and is scheduled in three phases of instruction, preflight, primary flight training and basic flight training. During the primary and basic flight training periods, students perform a considerable amount of solo flight and it is during these phases, considering the type of maneuvers being performed, that the need for positive segregation from other flight activities becomes most apparent.

The effective operating range of the type of aircraft being utilized and the type of training to be performed dictates the outer limits of the flight training areas. In order for the missions to be effectively performed, the training areas must be situated within 75 nautical miles of the base. Training areas presently utilized by the Air Force are situated in a manner to avoid Federal Airways; however, some of these areas are beyond the optimum operating range of jet training aircraft. This decreases the effectiveness of the training mission.

As a result of discussions between representatives of the Federal Aviation Agency and the Air Force, the Administrator has under consideration the designation of restricted airspace as a means of meeting the stated requirement for segregation. The restricted airspace herein being proposed is of lesser dimensions than that requested by the Air Force but is considered sufficient to contain the UPT activity. This notice is concerned with the airspace surrounding the Vance AFB, Enid, Okla.

In order to insure the maximum degree of safety and minimum conflict between student training and other aircraft operations, it is proposed to concurrently designate restricted airspace and to realign certain Low and Intermediate altitude airways, alter others and designate certain alternates, adjacent to and through the proposed area. The airway modifications being proposed would permit the designation of airspace in a sufficiently large block to contain the complete flight profiles of the many types of maneuvers comprising the training syllabus while remaining within the maximum desirable range of 75 miles of the base. Since the flight profiles indicate that certain of the maneuvers can and will be conducted only between certain altitude levels, every opportunity has been taken to propose varying floors in order to make maximum effective use of all the airspace. The airway proposals contained herein would permit uninterrupted flow of non-participating aircraft around the proposed area during times when the area is in use. Low and Intermediate altitude airways which would traverse the proposed restricted area would be used only after obtaining prior approval from the Kansas City Air Route Traffic Control Center. Also, although practice penetrations, approaches and landings are not normally considered to be hazardous operations, the contemplated volume of such activity coupled with the level of training of the students would appear to dictate segregation of this type traffic to the extent practicable at the primary base, Vance, and at the satellite field at Kegelman. In consideration of these factors it is proposed to designate circular restricted areas at these two locations of sufficient size to contain this type activity at least during the phase of the maximum rate of descent. At Vance AFB, where there is both civil and military traffic, it is considered that since there is a full-time federally

operated tower in operation the provisions of Amendment 60-24 to Civil Air Regulations will permit the desired segregation without the additional restrictions on other users which a restricted area would impose. Accordingly, at this location the floor of the restricted area would be placed at 2000 feet. At Kegelman, where only a part-time mobile tower with no provisions for Communications with transient aircraft will be in operation, the floor of proposed restricted airspace would be placed at ground level. The configuration of restricted airspace at these two locations would also take into account other existing airsports and existing airways. Further, since the restricted airspace being considered would be joint use airspace. it will be necessary to expand the controlled airspace between Anthony and Ponca City to include those areas not now so designated. Accordingly, the Federal Aviation Agency is considering the designation of the following restricted areas:

1. R-5602A Vance, Okla.

Boundaries. A circular area with a 5nautical mile radius centered at latitude 36°20'20" N., longitude 97°55'00" W., excluding the area within a 2-nautical mile radius of the Woodring, Okla., Airport (latitude 36°22'45" N., longitude 97°47'30" W.).

Designated altitudes. 2,000 to 8,000 feet

Time of designation. 9700 to 1800 CST. Monday through Friday.

Controlling agency. Federal A Agency, Kansas City ARTC Center. Federal Aviation

Using agency. Commander, Vance AFB,

2. R-5602B Vance, Okla.

Boundaries. Beginning at latitude 36°-47'55" N., longitude 98°02'30" W.; clockwise along the arc of a 5-nautical mile radius circle centered at latitude 36°44'20" N., longitude 98°07'00" W. to latitude 36°-48'50" N., longitude 98°09'45" W.; to the point of beginning.

Designated altitudes. Surface to 8,000 feet

MSL.

Time of designation, 0700 to 1800 CST. Monday through Friday.

Controlling agency. Federal A Agency, Kansas City ARTC Center. Aviation

Using agency. Commander, Vance AFB, Okla.

R-5602C Vance, Okla.

Boundaries. Beginning at latitude 36°-37'30" N., longitude 97°15'00" W.; to latitude 36°05'20" N., longitude 97°15'00" W.; to latitude 35°52'30" N., longitude 98°02'-00" W.; to latitude 35°41'15" N., longitude 98°02'-00" W.; to latitude 35°41'15" N., longitude 98°42'30" W.; to latitude 35°49'00" N., longitude 99°18'00" W.; to latitude 36°25'40" N., longitude 99°31'50" W.; to latitude 37°-04'40" N., longitude 98°10'20" W.; to latt-tude 37°02'30" N., longitude 97°30'30" W.; to latitude 36°50'00" N., longitude 97°20'30" W: to the point of beginning.

Designated altitudes. From 8,000 feet

MSL to 23,500 feet MSL.

Time of designation. 0700 to 1800 CST, Monday through Friday.

Controlling agency. Federal A Agency, Kansas City ARTC Center.

Using agency. Commander, Vance AFB,

4. R-5602D Vance, Okla.

Boundaries. Beginning at latitude 36°-25'40" N., longitude 99°31'50" W.; to latitude 37°04"40" N., longitude 98°10'20" W.;

to latitude 37°14'00" N., longitude 98°34'15" W.; to latitude 36°51'30" N., longitude 99°-20'00" W.; to the point of beginning.

Designated altitudes. From 11,000 feet MSL to 23,500 feet MSL.

Time of designation. 0700 to 1800 CST, Monday through Friday.

Controlling agency. Federal Aviation Agency, Kansas City ARTC Center. Using agency. Commander, Vance AFB,

The designation of the foregoing restricted areas would dictate the altera-

tion of Low altitude VOR Federal airways, Intermediate altitude VOR Federal airways, Control area extensions, the Enid, Okla., control zone and the Conti-

nental Control Area as follows:

- 1. Low altitude VOR Federal airway No. 12 extends in part from the Gage, Okla., VOR via the Anthony, Kans., VOR to the Wichita, Kans., VOR including a north alternate from Gage to Wichita via the intersection of the Gage VOR direct radial to the Hutchinson, Kans., VOR with the Anthony VOR direct radial to the Dodge City, Kans., VOR. It is proposed to realign Victor 12 north alternate from Gage to Wichita via the intersection of the Gage VOR 028° and the Wichita VOR 250° True radials.
- 2. Low altitude VOR Federal airway No. 17 extends in part from the Oklahoma City, Okla., VOR to Gage, Okla., VOR including a west alternate via the intersection of the Oklahoma City VOR-282° and the Gage VOR 133° True radials. It is proposed to realign Victor 17 west alternate from Oklahoma City to-Gage via the intersection of the Oklahoma City VOR 282° and the Gage VOR 146° True radials.
- 3. Low altitude VOR Federal airway No. 74 extends in part from the Anthony, Kans., VOR to the Ponca City, Okla., VOR. It is proposed to alter Victor 74 by designating a north alternate from Anthony to Ponca City via the intersection of the Anthony VOR 085° and the Ponca City VOR 327° True
- 4. The portions of low altitude VOR Federal airways Nos. 12, 17, 74, 77, 190, 280, and 516 and the portions of intermediate altitude VOR Federal airways Nos. 1530, 1531, 1539, 1541, and 1644 which would coincide with the proposed restricted areas would be used only after obtaining prior approval from appropriate authority.
- 5. Intermediate altitude VOR Federal airway No. 1539 extends in part as a 10-mile wide airway from the Ponca City, Okla., VOR via the intersection of the Ponca City VOR 328° and the Wichita, Kans., VOR 190° True radials to the Wichita VOR. It is proposed to realign this segment of Victor 1539 as a 10-mile wide airway from the Ponca City

VOR via the intersection of the Ponca City VOR 327° and the Wichita VOR 187° True radials to the Wichita VOR.

6. Designate intermediate altitude VOR Federal airway No. 1768 as a 10mile wide airway from the Gage, Okla., VOR via the intersection of the Gage VOR 146° and the Oklahoma City, Okla., VOR 282° True radials to the Oklahoma City VOR.

7. Designate intermediate altitude VOR Federal airway No. 1770 as a 10mile wide airway from the Gage VOR via the intersection of the Gage VOR 028° and the Wichita VOR 250° True

radials to the Wichita VOR.

8. Designate intermediate VOR Federal airway No. 1772 as a 10-mile wide airway from the Anthony, Kans., VOR via the intersection of the Anthony VOR 085° and the Ponca City VOR 327° True radials to the Ponca City VOR.

9. Designate intermediate altitude VOR Federal airway No. 1774 as a 10mile wide airway from the Oklahoma City, Okla., VOR to the Ponca City, Okla., VOR via the intersection of the Oklahoma City VOR 040° and the Ponca City VOR 181° True radials.

10. The Ponca City, Okla., control area extension (601.1168) would be expanded to include the airspace bounded on the north and northeast by the proposed low altitude VOR Federal airway No. 74 north alternate between the Anthony VOR and the Ponca City VOR; on the south by low altitude VOR Federal airway No. 190; and on the northwest by low altitude VOR Federal airway No. 12. The portion of this control area extension which would coincide with the proposed restricted areas would be used only after obtaining prior approval from appropriate authority.

11. The portions of the Altus, Okla., control area extension (601.1260), the Enid, Okla., control area extension (601.-1182) and the Enid, Okla., control zone (601,2270) which coincide with the proposed restricted areas would be used only after obtaining prior approval from

appropriate authority.

12. The continental control (601.7101) would be altered so as to include proposed Restricted Areas R-5602C and R-5602D.

Interested persons may submit such written data, views or arguments as they may desire. Communications should be submitted in triplicate to the Assistant Administrator, Southwest Region, Attn: Chief, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Agency, P.O. Box 1689, Fort Worth 1, Tex. All communications received within 45 days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. No public hearing is contemplated at this time, but ar-

rangements for informal conferences with Federal Aviation Agency officials may be made by contacting the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief, or the Chief, Airspace Utilization Division, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington 25, D.C. Any data, views, or arguments presented during such conferences must also be submitted in writing in accordance with this notice in order to become part of the record for consideration. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

The official docket will be available for examination by interested persons at the Docket Section, Federal Aviation Agency, Room C-226, 1711 New York Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C. An informal docket will also be available for examination at the office of the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief.

This amendment is proposed under section 307(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 749; 49 U.S.C. 1348).

Issued in Washington, D.C., on January 5, 1962.

CHARLES W. CARMODY, Chief, Airspace Utilization Division. [F.R. Doc. 62-292; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:45 a.m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS **COMMISSION**

[47 CFR Part 2]

[Docket No. 14475; FCC 62-5]

RADIO ASTRONOMY SERVICE

Modification of Existing Frequency Allocation Provisions; Notice of Proposed Rule Making

- 1. On January 25, 1961, the Commission adopted a notice of proposed rule making in Docket No. 13928 wherein, among other things, a number of proposals were made relative to frequency allocations for the radio astronomy service. On the basis of comments received, those proposals were subsequently adopted, without change, by the Commission's second memorandum and order of October 18, 1961, in Docket No. 13928, and became effective December 1, 1961.
- 2. The Commission has adopted this day, January 3, 1962, a notice of inquiry in Docket No. 14477, wherein the draft preliminary views of the United States are set forth relative to future international frequency allocation changes considered desirable for the radio astronomy service. Although the results of that inquiry are intended for distribu-

tion abroad, to elicit the comments and reactions of other Administrations, it appears appropriate to institute rule making at this time to amend our national provisions for radio astronomy to align with the preliminary views.

3. Accordingly, it is proposed to amend the national Table of Frequency Allocations in Part 2 of the rules, as set forth in the Appendix below, for the rea-

sons given below:

(A) Delete the existing allocation of 1003-1005 kc/s to the earth-space and space service in order to keep the band 9995-10005 kc/s free of all transmissions other than those of standard frequency stations.

(B) Delete radio astronomy from the band 20000-20010 kc/s; the band 19990-20000 kc/s will be kept free of all transmissions other than those of standard frequency stations. Delete Space and Earth-Space, 19990-20000.

(C) Delete provisions for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) devices on 40.68 Mc/s. Although this frequency has been designated for ISM for a number of years, it remains virtually unused for that purpose. Delete ISM footnote No.

236 from Col. 5.

(D) Allocate the band 328.6-335.4 Mc/s to aeronautical radionavigation on a primary basis and to the radio astronomy service on a secondary basis. On a long term basis this band appears to offer the best opportunity for uninterrupted astronomical observations, provided the observatories are not in the vicinity of major airports.

(E) Delete the 404–406 Mc/s secondary allocation to the radio astronomy service. Increased space communication and meteorological aids activities in this band are expected to make it less and less useful for radio astronomy. Additionally, for continuum studies, the bands 328.6–335.4 Mc/s and 404–406 Mc/s are not sufficiently separated to warrant retention of both for radio astronomy.

(F) Re-allocate the band 1660–1670 Mc/s to provide a secondary allocation to the radio astronomy service at 1664.4–1668.4 Mc/s to encourage research on the hydroxyl complex spectral lines.

(G) Delete footnote US68 from Column 6 in the bands 4990-5000 Mc/s and 15350-15400 Mc/s inasmuch as the bands are allocated exclusively to radio astronomy.

(H) Allocate the band 88000-90000 Mc/s (88-90 Gc/s) to the radio astronomy service to permit observations at this "window" in the atmosphere.

4. In view of the foregoing, it is proposed to amend § 2.106, as set forth in the Appendix below, pursuant to the authority contained in sections 303 (c), (f), and (r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

5. All interested persons are invited to file, on or before February 16, 1962,

comments supporting or opposing the proposal set out in the Appendix to this notice, outlining any modifications or counterproposals the parties may wish to submit. Comments in reply thereto may be submitted on or before February 26, 1962. The Commission will consider all comments filed hereunder prior to taking final action in this matter provided that, notwithstanding the provisions of § 1.213 of the rules, the Commission will not be limited solely to the comments filed in this proceeding.

• 6. In accordance with the provisions of § 1.54 of the Commission's rules and regulations, the original and 14 copies of

all statements, briefs or comments filed shall be furnished the Commission.

Adopted: January 3, 1962. Released: January 5, 1962.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS

COMMISSION,

[SEAL] BEN F. WAPLE,
Acting Secretary.

APPENDIX

§ 2.106 [Amendment]

1. Section 2.106 Table of Frequency Allocations of the Commission's rules and regulations is amended to read, in part, as follows:

United	States		Federal Cor	munications Commission					
Band (ke/s)	& Allocation	Band (kc/s)	Service	Class of station	Fre- quency (kc/s)	Nature OF SERVICES of stations			
(5)	(6) -	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)			
,		9995-10005	STANDARD FRE- QUENCY. Radio astronomy (US74).	Radio astron- omy. Standard fre- quency	10,000	RADIO ASTRÔN- OMY. Standard frequency.			
		19990- 20000	STANDARD FRE- QUENCY. Radio astronomy (US74).	Radio astron- omy. Standard fre- quency.	20,000	Standard frequency.			
		20000- 20010	STANDARD FRE- QUENCY. Earth-Space (US76). Space (US76).	Earth. Space. Standard frequency.	2	* *			
Mc/s		Mc/s	,						
40.66-40.7	G, NG US21	40.66–40.7	RADIO ASTRON- OMY (US74).	Radio astron- omy.		RADIO ASTRON- OMY.			
	US75			*	•	• '			
328.6-335.4 (310)	G, NG	328,6-335,4	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGA- TION (311).	Radio astron- omy.		RADIO ASTRON- OMY.			
*		*	Radio astronomy (US74).	Radio naviga- tion land.	*	Glide path.			
401–406	G, NG	401–406	METEOROLOGI- CAL AIDS	Radiosonde		Radiosonde.			
*	•	*	(US70).	*	,	•			
1660-1664.4	G	1660- 1664. 4							
1664. 4- 1663. 4	G, NG	1664.4- 1668.4	Radio astronomy (US74).	Radio astron- omy.		RADIO ASTRON- OMY.			
1668. 4–1670	G *	1663.4- 1670 *	*	*	•				
4990-5000 *	G, NG *	4990-5000 *	RADIO ASTRON- OMY (US74).	Radio astron- omy.	•				
15350-15400	G, NG	15350- 15400	RADIO ASTRON- OMY (US74).	Radio astron- omy.	•				
40000-88000	G, NG	40000- 88000	<i>o</i>	Amateur. Experimental.	-				
83000-90000	G, NG	88000- 90000	RADIO ASTRON- OMY (US74).	Radio astron- omy.					
Above 90000	G, NG	Above 90000		Amateur. Experimental.					

[F.R. Doc. 62-259; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:46 a.m.]

Notices

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRA-

[Declaration of Disaster Area 359]

MISSISSIPPI

Declaration of Disaster Area

Whereas, it has been reported that during the month of December 1961, because of the effects of certain disasters, damage resulted to residences and business property located in Hinds, Rankin, Lowndes, and Monroe Counties in the

State of Mississippi; Whereas, the Small Business Administration has investigated and has received other reports of investigations of conditions in the areas affected;

Whereas, after reading and evaluating reports of such conditions, I find that the conditions in such areas constitute a catastrophe within the purview of the Small Business Act.

Now, therefore, as Administrator of the Small Business Administration, I hereby determine that:

1. Applications for disaster loans under the provisions of section 7(b) (1) of the Small Business Act may be received and considered by the Offices below indicated from persons or firms whose property, situated in the aforesaid Counties and areas adjacent thereto, suffered damage or destruction resulting from rain, flood, and accompanying conditions occurring on or about December 12 through 17, 1961.

Offices-

Small Business Administration Regional Office,

90 Fairlie Street NW..

Atlanta 3, Ga.
Small Business Administration Branch

Office, 511 East Yazoo Street,

Jackson 1, Miss.

2. Applications for disaster loans under the authority of this Declaration will not be accepted subsequent to June 30,

Dated: December 27, 1961.

JOHN E. HORNE, Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 62-300; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:47 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity Credit Corporation SALES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES

January Sales List

Notice to buyers. Pursuant to the policy of Commodity Credit Corporation issued October 12, 1954 (19 F.R. 6669).

therein as well as herein, the commodities listed below are available for sale and, where noted, for redemption of payment-in-kind certificates on the price basis set forth.

The prices at which Commodity Credit Corporation commodity holdings are available for sale during January 1962, were announced today by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The following commodities are available: Butter, cheddar cheese, nonfat dry milk, cotton (upland and extra long staple), peanuts, wheat, rice (rough), corn, oats, barley, rye, grain sorghums, and gum turpentine._

Beginning January 1, CCC will discontinue charging sales of nonstorable corn and grain sorghums against its pool of 1961 Feed Grain Program certificates. Until further notice, all other sales of corn and grain sorghums for unrestricted use (domestic or export) will continue to be in redemption of the pooled certificates.

The CCC Monthly Sales List, which varies from month to month as additional commodities become available or commodities formerly available are dropped, is designed to aid in moving CCC's inventories into domestic or export use through regular commercial channels.

If it becomes necessary during the month to amend this list in any material way-such as by the removal or addition of a commodity in which there is general interest or by a significant change in price or method of sale-an announcement of the change will be sent to all persons currently receiving the list by mail from Washington. To be put on this mailing list, address: Director, Price Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

All commodities except oats currently offered for sale by CCC, plus tobacco from CCC loan stocks, are eligible for special export sale under the CCC Export Credit Sales Program. The following commodities are currently eligible for barter: Nonfat dry milk, butter, cotton, tobacco, rice (Pearl rough), wheat, corn, rye, barley, and grain sorghums. This list is subject to change from time to time.

Interest rates per annum under the CCC Export Credit Sales Program for January 1962 are 31/2 percent for periods up to six months, 4 percent for periods from over six and up to 18 months, and 4½ percent for periods from over 18 months up to a maximum of 36 months.

The CCC will entertain offers from responsible buyers for the purchase of any commodity on the current list. Offers accepted by CCC will be subject to the terms and conditions prescribed by the Corporation. These terms include payment by cash or irrevocable letter of credit before delivery of the commodity, and subject to the conditions stated and the conditions require removal of

the commodity from CCC storage within a reasonable period of time. Where conditions of sale for export differ from those for domestic sale, proof of exportation is also required, and the buyer is responsible for obtaining any required U.S. Government export permit or li-cense.' Purchases from CCC shall not constitute any assurance that any such permit or license will be granted by the issuing authority.

Applicable announcements containing all terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon request. For easy reference a number of these announcements are identified by code number in the following list. Interested persons are invited to communicate with the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, USDA, Washington 25, D.C., with respect to all commodities or-for specified commodities-with the designated ASCS Commodity Office.

Commodity Credit Corporation reserves the right to amend, from time to time, any of its announcements. Such amendments shall be applicable to and be made a part of the sale contracts thereafter entered into.

CCC reserves the right to reject any or all offers placed with it for the purchase of commodities pursuant to such announcements.

If CCC does not have adequate information as to the financial responsibility of a prospective buyer to meet all contract obligations that might arise by acceptance of an offer or if CCC deems such buyer's financial responsibility to be inadequate CCC reserves the right (i) to refuse to consider the offer, (ii) to accept the offer only after submission by the buyer of a certified or cashier's check, bond, letter of credit or other security acceptable to CCC assuring that the buyer will discharge the responsibility under the contract, or (iii) to accept the offer upon condition that the buyer promptly submit to CCC such of the aforementioned security as CCC may direct. If a prospective buyer is in doubt as to whether CCC is acquainted with his financial responsibility he should communicate with the ASCS Office at which the offer is to be placed to determine whether a financial statement or advance financial arrangement will be necessary in his case.

Disposals and other handling of inventory items often result in small quantities at given locations or in qualities not up to specifications. These lots are offered by the appropriate ASCS Office promptly upon appearance and therefore generally they do not appear in the Monthly Sales List.

On sales for which the buyer is required to submit proof to CCC of exportation the buyer shall be regularly engaged in the business of buying or selling commodities and for this purpose shall maintain a bona fide business office in the United States, its territories or

possessions, and have a person, principal, or resident agent upon whom service of judicial process may be had.

Prospective buyers for export should note that generally, sales to United States Government agencies, with only minor exceptions, will constitute a domestic unrestricted use of the commodity.

Commodity Credit Corporation reserves the right, before making any sales, to define or limit export areas.

Notice to exporters. The Department of Commerce, Bureau of International Programs (the Bureau of Foreign Commerce until Aug. 9, 1961), pursuant to regulations under the Export Control Act of 1949, prohibits the exportation or re-exportation by anyone of any commodities (except absorbent cotton and sterilized gauze and bandages with respect to Cuba only) under this program to Cuba, the Soviet Bloc, or Communist-controlled areas of the Far East including Communist China, North Korea, and the Communist-controlled area of Vietnam, except under validated license issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of International Programs.

These regulations generally require that exporters, in or in connection with their contracts with foreign purchasers, where the contract involves \$10,000 or more and exportation is to be made to a Group R country, obtain from the foreign purchaser a written acknowledgment of his understanding of, (1) U.S. Commerce Department prohibitions (Comprehensive Export Schedule, 15 CFR 371.4 and 371.8) against sales or resale for re-export of said commodities, or any part thereof, without express Commerce Department authorization, to the Soviet Bloc, Communist China, North Korea or the Communistcontrolled area of Vietnam or to Cuba, and (2) the sanction of denial of future U.S. export privileges that may be imposed for violation of the Commerce Department regulations. Exporters who have a continuing and regular relationship with a foreign purchaser may obtain a blanket acknowledgment from such purchaser covering all transactions involving surplus agricultural commodities and manufactures thereof purchased from CCC or subsidized for export by the Secretary of Agriculture or CCC. Where commodities are to be exported by a party other than the original purchaser of the commodities from the CCC the original purchaser should inform the exporter in writing of the requirements for obtaining the signed acknowledgment from the foreign pur-

For all exportations, one of the destination control statements specified in Commerce Department Regulations (Comprehensive Export Schedule, 15-CFR 379.10(c)) is required to be placed on all copies of the shipper's export declaration, all copies of the bill of lading, and all copies of the commercial invoices. For additional information as to

which destination control statement to use, the exporter should communicate with the Bureau of International Programs or one of the field offices of the Department of Commerce.

Exporters should consult the applicable Commerce Department regulations for more detailed information if desired and for any changes that may be made therein.

Commodity	•		Sales p	rice or method of s	ale				
Dairy products	Submission of off Oregon, Utah, a modity Office.	fers: F and Wa For p	or pro ashingi roducts	on, submit offers t in other States ar	California, Idaho, No to the Portland ASCS ad the District of Colu	Com-			
Butter	submit offers to Domestic, unrest 65.75 cents per p and other Stat 65.0 cents per po All other States	the C ricted ound: es boro ound: V	incinn: use; a New Y lering t Vashin	ati ASCS Commod nnounced prices, ork, Pennsylvania he Atlantic Ocean gton, Oregon, and	lity Office. under LD-29 as amo , New Jersey, New En and Gulf of Mexico.	-			
Nonfat dry milk	to be issued if Announced pri amended, abe bid will be of nounced in W Domestic, unrestr Spray process, I Roller process, I Export:	oy Cine ces un- ove, an fered fo ashing icted u J.S. ex U.S. ex	cinnati der Ll y butt or sale ton eac se; and tra gra tra gra	ASCS Commodit D-35: When sales er offered but not through the follow th Thursday, nounced prices, und de, 17.40 cents per de, 15.40 cents per	are made under LD- sold under the invitating Wednesday at price ler LD-29 as amended: pound.	33, as ion to es an-			
Cheddar Cheese (standard moisture basis).	Announced prisage of amended, about to bid announced in Domestic, unrestr	ces und ove, an will be Washi	der LI y nonfi offered ington use; an	and Portland ASC)-35: When sales at dry milk offered I for sale through the each Tuesday, nounced prices und	S Commodity Offices, are made under LD-to the following Monday at the LD-29 as amended: New England, New J	-33 as e invi- prices			
oute basis).	and other Sta Gulf of Mexic All other States Export:	tes bor o. 38.75 c	dering ents p	the Atlantic Ocea er pound.	and Pacific Ocean, as	nd the			
Cotton, upland	Announced pri- amended, abo bid will be o announced in	ces un ove, an ffered Washi	der Li y chee for sal ngton	9-35: When sales se offered but not e through the foll each Thursday.	are made under LD- sold under the invitat owing Wednesday at	33, as ion to prices			
,,	of Announcement NO-C-16 (Sale of Upland Cotton for Unrestricted Use). Under this announcement, upland cotton acquired under price support programs will be sold at the highest price offered but in no event at less than the higher of (a) 115 percent of the current support price plus reasonable carry- ing charges, or (b) the market price of such cotton, as determined by CCC. Export, CCC Credit Sales: Competitive bid under the terms and conditions of Announcements CN-EX-14 (Acquisition of Cotton for Export under Credit Sales Program) and NO-C-17 (Sale of Upland Cotton (for Credit Sales)).								
Cotton, extra long staple	Sales Program) and NO-C-17 (Sale of Opiand Cotton (for Credit Sales)). Cotton to be sold at the highest price offered but in no event at less than the higher of (a) 105 percent of the current support price for such cotton plus reasonable carrying charges, or (b) the market price for such cotton, as determined by CCC, less in either case an amount equal to the payment-in-kind cotton export payment rate in effect on the date of the acceptance of an offer.								
Catalogs Wheat, bulk	Catalogs for uplar qualities, and le Orleans ASCS (Domestic, unrestr	s, or (c nd cott ocation Commo icted u	ton and smay odity Ose: Ma	iomestic market p I extra long staple be obtained for a offices. rket price basis in	rice as determined by a cotton showing quar a nominal fee from the store, 1 but not less tha	tities, New n 1981			
	the amount sho	wn bel	ow app	licable to the type	id quality of the whea of carrier involved.				
	Unit Rail Class and grade Price								
	redemption of Announcement announced ar Jan. 9, 1961), 1961), for app tation of whee daily.	certification as flucation as flucation as flucation at as flucation, I	cates un- -212 (R as whe our un 1 under our and Dallas,	nder export paymer evision 2, Jan. 9, 1 at under Announce der Announcement r arrangements for approved credit so	me 30, 1960), as amend 15-in-kind program, (2) 961), for specified offer sement GR-261 (Revision 2, 6 GR-262 (Revision 2, barter which permits ales only at prices deter neapolis, and Portland	under ings as sion 2, Jan. 9, expor- mined			

See footnotes at end of table.

j								
Commodity	<u>-</u>	Sales pr	Sales price or method of s	sale		Commodity	Sales price or method of sale	
Oora, bulk	Domestic and Export: Redemption of 1001 Feed Grain Program Certificates: Until further notice COC dispositions of storable coven for domestic unrestricted use and for OCO dispositions of storable coven for domestic unrestricted use and for export, excluding sales under GR-308 and GR-212, will be in redemption of exports, excluding sales under the 1001 Feed Grain Program. Such redemptions will be made at applicable market price at point of delivery, as determined by OCO. OCO reserves the offer the form of the contract of	feed Gra if storabl fe storabl feb reden feb reden of deliver of deliver made aver	tin Program Cort to GR-308 and GR- ted by pooled or puttons will be ma rinhed by GOO. Inhole for redemp ty of corn the any le ty of corn the any le	ificates: Until furth the unextricted in tificates under the i determine the i GOO reserves the tificate of quality, and tion of one of the tificate of the i tificate of the	er notice o and for mption of files Feed rkot price a right to quantity corves the corves the corp action rain from	sarley, bulk (continued	Available: At bin sites through ASGS County Offices. In certain States in which emergency areas have been designated bin sites storable food barloy is available from binsites only under the Livestock. Food Program, and to stock men and livestock (including poultry) convers who use this grain for feeding that livestock and poultry. At other locations through the Evanston, Dallis, and Kanass Oliv ASCS Commodity Offices. B. Redemption of 1001 Food Grain Program Corflicates: Until further notice, COC will redeem rights ropressated by pooled certificates under the 1011 Food Grain Program at market prices and at restricted points of delivery, as determined by COC. COC reserves the right to determine the time of delivery, and the desis grade Quality reserves the right to determine	an States in flood barloy is oned barloy is and toxtock—in for feeding to Evanston, Util further fleets under feed points of to determine the points of the feed for the feed feed feed feed feed feed feed fe
-	bin sites, contact A availability of such Dallas, Kansas City Other Export Sites: Us as amonded, for fee as amonded, for fee Announcement ORmons for beater, and right to determine the able for sale under Kansas City, Minne Kansas City, Minne	SOS Str n grain 7, Minne Juder An d grain d grain proved he class, these an	to or county offit from other locat apolls, or Portlan mouncement GR export payment- frision 2, Jan. 9, 100 redit and emergen grade, quality an unouncements. A und Portland ASC	os. For informatic ons, contact the I -ASCS Commodit. -368 Revised Aug. n-kind program, an 1, for application tr ory sales. OCC res i quantity to be ma vallable: Evansten is Commodity Offile.	on on the Syanston, 31, 1959), and under of arrange-serves the serves the 1, Dallas, ces.		restrict the availability of bariley for such redemption, at whenever such action is deemed necessary. Whenever such action is deemed necessary. As Available. From bin sites through ASC County Offices apolis area and at other locations through the Minneapolis ASCS County Offices. Nonstorable, as available; at not less than market price as COC. At bin sites through ASCS County Offices. At through the ASCS Commodity Offices and through the ASCS Commodity Offices and Exposit.	any locations the Minne- and Portland termined by her locations
/, Oats, bulk	Nonstorable, as available: At not less than marked price as determined by Oloca. At bin sites through ASGS county offices. At other locations through the ASGS commodity Offices indicated above. Domestic. Dom	able: At is throug Commod Sales: Mr able 1961 in below ir than the	not less than me ASCS county lity Onlines indicat ratet price basis in support price 3 foi support price 3 foi supplicable to the 16 point of produc int of storage will	rkot price as detori offices. At other ed above. 1 store, ! but not less : the class, grade, an storage point involv tion the freight from also be added.	mined by locations s than 105 id quality ved. For n point of	tye, bulk	or Index Authoritement (JR-202) (1995	tor, approved torics, errinal loca- errent of the errent of the arality of the
	In sto	In store at—	Examples of min	Examples of minimum prices (exrall or barge)	or barge)		grain plus the respective amount shown below applicable carrier involved. If idolivery is outside the area of product freight will be added to the above.	o the type of n, applicable
	Point of production	of Other	Torminal	Class and grade	Price	1	Received Examples of minimum prices (exrall or bargo) by—	all or barge)
Oats	Bushel	9 Cents	Chicago	No.3	4 \$0.8675		Unit Rail Rail Class and grade barge	ade Price
	Available: At the six annual able only areas have able only under the (including poultry) of poultry of the ASOS Commosale by the Minnesp	vo been of the control of the contro	designated bin sit k Feed Program a house this grain is through the Everable of Scornbold Scornb	ources, in panels so storable oats will not be anston, Dallas, and its will not be available.	l be avail- livestock stock and d Kansas	Ryo	Bushel Cents Cents Minneapolis No. 2 or better (or 1) No. 3 on TW	(or \$1.30
	B. Redemption of 1961 Feed Grain Program Certificates: Until Intribar hoties, OCO will inclean rights represented by pooled certificates under the 1961 Feed Grain Program at market prices and at restricted points of delivery, as determined by OCC. OCO reserves the right to determine the time of dollvery, and the class, grade, quality, and quantity of oats that will be made available for redemption. OCO also reserves the right to restrict the availability of oats for such redemption, at any location whenever such	I Feed G ights rep n at mar NOC. C lass, grac edemptic for such	rain Frogram Cer resented by pool feet prices and at Co reserves the r. 16, quality, and c. on. CCC also reserved	incates: Until turtil de certificates undo restricted points of ight to determine the juantity of oats the erves the right to re any location whone	ner notice, r the 1961 delivery, he time of at will be estrict the	-	Available: At bin sites through ASGS County Offices. At other locations through the Evenston, Dailas, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and Fortland ASGS Commodity Offices. Nonstorable, as available: At not less than market price as determined by OCC, through the ASGS Commodity Offices indicated above. Export:	her locations and Portland vtermined by
Barley hilk	action is deemed not Available: Portland Al Nonstorable, as avails OOC. At bin sites through the ASOS Domestic:	cessary. SOS Cor able: At s throug Jommod	nmodity Office. not less than ma h ASOS County lity Offices indica	rket price as deterr Offices. At other ted on the precedin	mined by locations ig page.		Under Announcement GR-308 (Revised Aug. 31, 1959), as amended, for feed grain export payment-kind program, and under Announcement GR-212 (Revision 2, Jan. 9, 1961), for application to arrange ment for barten, approved credit and emergency seles, Available: Evenston, Dallas, Kansso Olty, and Portland ASGS Commodity Offices are available in the programment of the commodity of these several commodity of these seconds of the commodity of the commodity of these seconds of the commodity of the commod	amended, for mouncement ant for barter, Commodity
	Storable—A. General Sales: Market price basis in store, but not less than 106 percent of the applicable 1861 support price 's for the class, grade, and quality of the grain plus the amount shown below applicable to the type of carrier involved. If delivery is outside the area of production, applicable freight will be added to the above.	Sales: I applicable plus the If delive	Market price basi e 1961 support pr e amount shown ery is outside the a above.	s in store, 1 but not lee 3 for the class, gr bolow applicable to rea of production, a	less than rade, and the type applicable	See footnotes at end of table.	Ontroe, and Affincapolis area.	
-	Bec	Received by—	Examples of mini	inimum prices (exrall or bargo)	or barge)			
-	Unit Truck	Rail or barge	Terminal	Olass and grade	Price	,		
Barloy.	Bushols 10	Cents 8	Minnespolis	No. 2 or better	\$1.20			

Commodity	Sales price or method of sale
Grain sorghums, bulk	Domestic and export: Redemption of 1961 Feed Grain Program Certificates: Until further notice CCC dispositions of storable grain sorghums for domestic unrestricted use and for export, sculuding sales under GR-368 and GR-212, will be in redemption of certificates or rights represented by pooled certificates under the 1961 Feed Grain Program. Such redemptions will be made at the applicable market price at point of delivery, as determined by CCC. CCC reserves the right to determine the time of delivery, and the class, grade, quality, and quantity of grain sorghums that will be made available for redemption. CCO also reserves the right to restrict the availability of grain sorghums at any location whenever such action is deemed necessary. For information on the availability of such grain from bin sites, contact ASCS State or county offices. For information on the availability of such grain from the locations, contact the Evanston, Dallas, Kansas City, Minneapolis, or Portland ASCS Commodity Offices. Other export sales: Under Announcement GR-368 (Revised Aug. 31, 1959), as amended, for feed grain payment-in-kind program, and under Announcement GR-212 (Revision 2, Jan. 9, 1961), for application to arrangements for barter and approved credit and emergency sales. COC reserves the right to determine the class, grade, quality and quantity to be made available for sale under these announcements. Available: Evanston, Dallas, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and Portland ASCS Commodity Offices. Nonstonable, as available: At not less than market price as determined by CCC. At bin sites through ASCS County Offices.
Rice, rough (as available)	through the ASCS Commodity Offices indicated above. Domestic, unrestricted use: Market price but not less than 105 percent of the applicable 1961 support price plus 28 cents per cwt., basis in store. Export: As milled or brown under Announcement GR-369 (Revision 1, Feb. 1, 1961), as amended, Rice Export Program Payment-in-Kind, and Under GR-379 (Revision 1, May 1, 1961), for approved credit sales. California Pearl rice only for application to approved batter contracts under GR-379. Price, quantities, and varieties of rough rice available from Dallas and Port-
Peanuts, shelled (as available)	land ASCS Commodity Offices. Domestic, unrestricted use: Market price but not less than 105 percent of the 1961 support price (adjusted for milling) plus reasonable carrying charges, under Peanut Announcement 3.
Peanuts, shelled and unshelled (farmers stock) (as available). Gum turpentine (bulk in tanks)	Domestic for crushing or export: Competitive bid under CCC Peanut Announcement I (Revised) 1961. Domestic, unrestricted user Competitive offers for unrestricted use, bulk in storage tanks, subject to Announcement TB-21-61 and supplements thereto. Available through Naval Stores Branch, Tobacco Division, ASCS, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

1 On bin sites sales such delivery basis shall be f.o.b. buyers conveyance at the bin sites.

2 Noncommercial producing area wheat shall be on the same basis as commercial producing area wheat except increase applicable support price by 33 percent.

3 To compute, multiply applicable support price by 1.05, round product up to nearest whole cent, and add amount shown above and any applicable freight for grain stored at other than the point of production.

4 Includes paid in freight from Woodford County, Ill.

(Sec. 4, 62 Stat. 1070, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 714b. Interpret or apply sec. 407, 63 Stat. 1055; 7 U.S.C. 1427)

Signed at Washington, D.C., on January 5, 1962.

E. A. JAENKE, Acting Executive Vice President. Commodity Credit Corporation.

[F.R. Doc. 62-278; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:46 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management [Classification No. 81]

ARIZONA

Small Tract Classification

In Federal Register Document 61-12348, appearing on pages 12715-16, published December 29, 1961, the description should be amended to read as follows:

T. 1 N., R. 8 E., Sec. 3: Lots 3, 4, S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4-NE¼, W½SE¼, S½NE¼SE¼, N½SE¼-

Date: January 3, 1962.

FRED J. WEILER. State Director.

[F.R. Doc. 62-293; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:45 a.m.}

No. 7-5

[I-38]

UTAH

Notice of Proposed Withdrawal and Reservation of Lands

JANUARY 4, 1962.

The United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, has filed an application, Serial No. U-081486, for the withdrawal of lands described below from prospecting location, entry and purchase under the general mining laws, subject to existing valid claims.

The applicant desires the land for management as a scenic, recreational, and archeological area and preservation of scenic, archeological, and geological values contained therein. The lands are in the Manti-LaSal National Forest.

For a period of 30 days from the date of publication of this notice, persons having cause may present their objections or comments in writing to the State Director for Utah, Bureau of Land Management, Darling Building, P.O. Box 777, Salt Lake City 10, Utah. If any objections are filed and the nature of the opposition is such as to warrant it, a public hearing will be held at a convenient time and place, which will be announced, where opponents to the proposed withdrawal may state their views, and where proponents may explain its purpose.

The determination of the Secretary on the application will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, either in the form of a public land order or in the form of a notice of determination if the application is rejected. In either case, a separate notice will be sent to each interested party of record.

The lands involved in the application are:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

MANTI-LASAL NATIONAL FOREST

Hammond Canyon Archeological and Scenic Area (Addition)

T. 35 S., R. 20 E. 20: SE¼NE¼, SW¼, NE¼SE¼, S1/2 SE1/4;

sec. 21: NW4SW4, S4SW4;

Sec. 21: NW 45W 74, 572 5W 74, Sec. 27: W1/2; Sec. 28: N1/2, N1/2 S1/2, S1/2 SEV,: Sec. 29: N1/2, N1/2 S1/2; Sec. 30: Lots 1, 2, and 3, S1/2 NE1/4, E1/2 NW 1/4, NE1/2 SW 1/4, N1/2 SE 1/4; Sec. 32: NIL NE1/2 Sec. 33: N%NE14.

T. 35 S., R. 19 E. (unsurveyed).

Beginning at the SW corner of Lot 1, Sec.
30, T. 35 S., R. 20 E., thence W. 1,320 feet, thence N. 1,320 feet, thence W. 2,640 feet, thence S. 6,600 feet, thence E. 3,960 feet to a point on the west line of T. 35 S., R. 20 E., thence N. along said township line 5,280 feet. more or less, to the point of beginning, containing 560 acres, more or less. When surveyed the tract will probably be in Sections 25 and 26, T. 35 S., R. 19 E.

The above area aggregates 2,839.33 acres, more or less.

> R. D. NIELSON, State Director.

[F.R. Doc. 62-294; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:45 a.m.}

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Docket 13327; Order No. E-17914]

AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC., AND BRANIFF AIRWAYS, INC.

Order Tentatively Approving Agreement

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D.C., on the 8th day of January 1962.

In the matter of an agreement between American Airlines, Inc., and Braniff Airways, Inc., et al., Agreement CAB 16012, Docket 13327; filed pursuant to section 412 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended.

On December 1, 1961, eleven trunkline carriers (the carriers) filed with the Board pursuant to section 412 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (the Act). as amended, copies of an agreement entitled "Reservation Service Charge Plan" which is to be applicable wholly within the Continental United States, wherein the parties have agreed upon procedures relating to ticketing time limits, a reservation service charge, and the method

¹ American Airlines, Inc., Baniff Airways, Inc., Continental Air Lines, Inc., Delta Air Lines, Inc., Eastern Air Lines, Inc., National Airlines, Inc., Northeast Airlines, Inc., Northwest Airlines, Inc., Trans World Airlines, Inc., United Air Lines, Inc., and Western Air Lines,

NOTICES

of assessment of the service charge. Such agreement which, subject to prior Board approval is to become effective March 1, 1962 and continue in effect for an indefinite period,2 has been entered into pursuant to discussions held pursuant to Board Order E-17515 dated September 28, 1961. Such discussions were authorized on the Board's own motion in view of the present unsatisfactory financial condition of the domestic trunklines and the need for finding ways and means to reduce carrier costs and increase revenues without undue burden on the traveling public, and the Board's determination that it is in the public interest to authorize the carriers to enter into joint discussions for a limited period regarding, inter alia, the control of "no-shows," subject to certain conditions.

The provisions of the agreement relative to ticketing time limits specify that for reservations confirmed more than 48 hours before scheduled flight departure, tickets must be purchased at least 24 hours before scheduled flight departure; that in cases where the 24 hour ticket pick-up requirement is considered to present undue hardship, and for reservations confirmed within 48 hours of scheduled flight departure, tickets may be purchased at the passenger's convenience only if the customer submits his full name and address at the time reservations are confirmed; that subscribers to the Universal Air Travel Plan (UATP) and all holders of On-Line Credit Plans, "Write-your-own-ticket" books, or Block Ticket Accounts, including Teleticketing or Government Transportation Requests (GTR), will be required to submit their account numbers or GTR numbers at the time their reservations are confirmed; and that tickets will not be accepted for travel over other than the carrier specified on the flight coupon, unless said coupon has been appropriately endorsed by said carrier, or the customer presents written evidence of cancellation.

The proposed reservation service charge rule provides that any ticketed passenger who submits a ticket for voluntary refund or voluntarily for use after the scheduled flight departure for which the first remaining flight coupon was validated, will be assessed a service charge of \$5.00 or 50 percent (whichever is greater, except in no case will the service charge exceed \$50.00 or the total value of the first remaining flight coupon) of the applicable one-way local fare of the first remaining flight coupon: Unless, the customer is able to present simultaneously written evidence, as pro-

2 The parties have agreed that no carrier will withdraw from the agreement prior to September 1, 1962, and then only with 30 days written notice, and that any early termination of the agreement would be only by unanimous agreement of the parties.

³ As amended by Orders E-17657 and E-17784, dated October 31, 1961, and November

vided by the carrier, that he canceled his our tentative approval should be condireservation prior to scheduled flight departure for which the first remaining flight coupon was validated. charge will be billed subscribers to credit plans (UATP, "Write-your-own-ticket," On-Line Credit Plans, Block Ticket Accounts, including Teleticketing and Government Transportation Requests) where account numbers have been submitted as applying to customers who held confirmed reservations and did not use the flight for which they held a reservation, and who had not presented or forwarded written proof of cancellation.6 The carriers have further agreed that travel agents shall be responsible for advising passengers of the reservations service charge and for the collection of such charges (commissionable at the rate of 5 percent).

The Board is cognizant of the inherently complex nature of the reservation and ticketing aspects involved in the sale of air transportation, and of the need to improve further the reservation procedures. The adoption of ticketing time limit standards represents, in the Board's view, a desirable move. The Board was also aware of the long-standing economic and service problem to the airlines and air travelers alike resulting from the failure of ticketed passengers to cancel or use reserved seat space. Thus, a fully booked flight may actually depart with unoccupied seats that could have been used by other passengers, because prior seat reservations were made by persons who failed to use or cancel their reservations. This problem has resulted in a handicap on the earning power of the air carriers and has often resulted in a denial of available air transportation to the public. For these reasons, the Board believes that reservation and noshow controls are desirable. On the basis of the foregoing, the Board has tentatively concluded that the agreement should be approved subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth and the receipt of comments from interested persons.

As noted above, the proposed service charge is \$5.00 or 50 percent (whichever is greater) of the applicable one-way local fare of the first remaining validated flight coupon, except that in no case will the charge exceed \$50.00 or the total value of such coupon. The Board is concerned that the penalty may be in excess of that necessary to accomplish the desired purpose, and thus be unduly harsh on the passenger. However, absent experience or appropriate guidelines, we are unable to determine what otherwise would be a reasonable service charge. Therefore, while we tentatively have decided to approve the penalty as submitted, we intend to consider further the level of assessment at the end of an experimental period of six months. Toward this end we have concluded that

tioned as to require the carriers to report in detail by September 1, 1962, as to their experience under the program, including a specific recommendation as to any desirable changes in the amount of the penalty.

The Board notes that, under the terms of the agreement, application of the service charge is related in part to a ticket for which the first remaining flight coupon was validated (or revaliated). The word "validated" is not defined and hence may be subject to misinterpretation by the public, the carriers and the Board, particularly in view of the different types of tickets now being used in providing air transportation and the various procedures applicable thereto. In order that all concerned may be adequately informed, the Board desires that a definition be adopted or that the matter otherwise be clarified by the parties, both with respect to subscribers to credit plans, as mentioned in the agreement, and all other users of air transportation. In addition, the Board expects that the carriers, individually or collectively, will adopt simplified procedures governing ticket endorsement and the furnishing to ticketed passengers of written notice of cancellation of space.

The Board further proposes that its approval of the agreement will extend to the participation therein of any other certificated route air carrier upon the filing with the Board by such a carrier of a notice of intent to be bound by the terms of the agreement. The Board will also retain jurisdiction over the agreement for the purpose of imposing any other conditions or limitations on the approval which may be justified in the future or of requesting such information as the Board or its staff may deem appropriate.

The imposition of a reservations service charge on no-show passengers raises the related question of the procedures which should obtain in any instance where a passenger, who presents himself for carriage at the appropriate time and place, is not transported on a flight that operated and for which he held a proper ticket because of insufficient seats on the aircraft.

The overbooking practices of the trunkline carriers have been the basis for numerous complaints to the Board and on August 4, 1960, by Order E-15614, the Board directed its staff to undertake a comprehensive investigation of this problem. The staff issued a report on July 28, 1961 setting forth its tentative findings and conclusions in the overbooking investigation (Overbooking Practices

^{30, 1961,} respectively.

The ticketing time limit requirements are met by the issuance of a ticket which indicates at least the reserved space of the first flight segment held by the passenger, or the revalidation of a previously issued ticket to indicate at least that reserved space.

⁵ In instances where the ticket is presented for use, the penalty will be assessed before the ticket is either revalidated or reissued.

In cases where the names and addresses of passengers requesting reservations pursuant to any of the credit plans are given, instead of an account number, the resolution provides that the person (rather than the account) will be billed the service charge.

⁷ The Board gave recognition to the dual nature of this problem in its order instituting an investigation of overbooking practices in stating: "It is, on the one hand, obvious that in overbooking on the assumption that there will be a calculated number of persons holding reservations who fail to appear, the carrier is imposing on the over-booked passengers the risk that reserved space will not be available when the aircraft takeš off * * * It is, on the other hand, also apparent that failure to use reserved space, for whatever reason, presents real economic problems for the carriers." Order E-15614, -Aug. 4, 1960, p. 4.

of Trunkline Carriers, Docket 11683). Facts developed in the investigation indicate that substantial overbooking, either inadvertent or intentional, does occur and while the percentage of oversales is not large in relation to the total volume of traffic handled, the number of persons inconvenienced by oversales is not insignificant.8 Therefore, the Board concludes that any program directed to a resolution of the no-show problem must consider also the oversale aspect of the reservations process and give weight to the carrier's, as well as the passenger's, responsibility in confirming a reservation.

Implementation of the no-show agreement will necessitate a filing by the carriers of appropriate tariff rules. However, the Board does not intend to permit such rules to become effective in advance of the submission by the carriers of a program, and such tariff revisions as may be necessary, establishing reciprocal payment to passengers in the event of oversales.º In this connection, it appears to the Board that a reasonable minimum payment by the carrier should be \$25.00 or 50 percent, whichever is greater, of the applicable one-way local fare of the first remaining validated flight coupon of the ticket.10 It is to be noted that such payment by a carrier would be higher than the service charge to be borne by a no-show passenger. However, a no-show passenger will be subject to the service charge irrespective of whether his failure to use the seat has, in fact, "injured" the carrier," whereas the proposed payment by the

⁸The experienced oversale incidence to passengers enplaned of .07 percent for the two sample surveys, conducted in accordance with the staff's investigation, applied to passenger enplanements for 1960, would produce an estimated total of 33,600 oversales for an annual period.

O A passenger holding a valid ticket, or for whom the carrier's records show space was reserved, and who has compiled with carrier requirements as to ticketing procedures, and who was not accommodated at flight departure, shall be deemed an oversold passenger.

Passengers holding first class space but provided space in the coach section of a flight shall be considered as accommodated, but shall be due the difference between the applicable first-class and coach fare in accordance with existing tariff provisions.

Passengers holding confirmed coach or tourist space or other reduced-fare space, but accommodated in the first-class section shall be considered as accommodated, but without liability for any additional collection. This shall not apply to coach stand-by passengers who are boarded in the first-class section.

Where such minimum payment would not fully compensate the passenger for damages sustained as a result of the oversale, he would be free to claim and the carrier would be free to pay, such additional amount as the circumstances would warrant.

"E.g., if the aircraft never was fully reserved or if it otherwise departed fully loaded despite the no-show, the carrier was not injured.

carrier to the passenger would be made only if the passenger is not transported.

Because of the consequences of the foregoing proposals on the traveling public, the carriers and the Board, the Board will allow a period of twenty days for the filing of comments by interested persons and for the accomplishment of the other matters discussed above. For the duration of such period the Board also will authorize the air carrier parties to the agreement and any other certificated route air carrier to engage in discussions concerning the no-show and oversale programs.¹²

Accordingly, it is ordered:

1. That action on Agreement CAB 16012 be and it hereby is deferred for a period of twenty days to permit the filing of comments by interested persons ¹³ relative to the Board's tentative decision herein and the accomplishment of other matters discussed above;

2. That during the same period the air carrier parties to the agreement and any other certificated route air carrier may engage in discussions of the noshow and oversale programs, subject to terms and conditions of Order E-17515;

3. That this order shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] HAROLD R. SANDERSON,

Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 62-330; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:51 a.m.]

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

INSURED MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Call for Annual Report of Income and Dividends

Pursuant to the provisions of section 7(a) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act each insured mutual savings bank not a member of the Federal Reserve System is required to make a Report of Income and Dividends for the calendar year 1961 on Form 73 (Savings), revised December 1951,¹⁴ to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation within ten days after notice that such report shall be made. Said Report of Income and Dividends shall be prepared in accordance with "Instructions for the preparation of Report of Condition on Form 64 (Savings and Report of Income and Divi-

14 Filed as part of original document.

dends on Form 73 (Savings)," dated January 1961.14

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE
CORPORATION,
[SEAL] LOUISE R. DENO,
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 62-286; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:45 a.m.]

INSURED STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM EXCEPT BANKS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

Call for Annual Report of Income and Dividends

Pursuant to the provisions of section 7(a) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act each insured State bank not a member of the Federal Reserve System, except a bank in the District of Columbia and a mutual savings bank, is required to make a Report of Income and Dividends for the calendar year 1961 on Form 73 (revised December 1961) 14 to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation within ten days after notice that such report shall be made. Said Report of Income and Dividends shall be prepared in accordance with "Instructions for the preparation of Report of Income and Dividends on Form 73," dated December 1961.4

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION,

[SEAL] LOUISE R. DENO,

Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 62-287; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:45 a.m.]

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY AND BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

Joint Call for Report of Condition of Insured Banks

Pursuant to the provisions of section 7(a) (3) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act each insured bank is required to make a Report of Condition as of the close of business, December 30, 1961, to the appropriate agency designated herein, within ten days after notice that such report shall be made: Provided, That if such reporting date is a nonbusiness day shall be its reporting date.

Each national bank and each bank in the District of Columbia shall make its original Report of Condition on Office of the Comptroller Form 2130-A—Call No. 440." and shall send the same to the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall send a signed and attested copy thereof to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Each insured State bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System, except a bank in the District of Columbia and a mutual savings bank, shall make its original Report of

¹² The Board anticipates that, following final action by it on the matters reviewed herein, the carriers would take all appropriate steps to advise those concerned of the details of the programs well in advance of their implementation.

¹² Such comments should be submitted in triplicate, addressed to the Docket Section, Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington 25, D.C.

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Condition on Federal Reserve Form 105—Call 162,1 and shall send the same to the Federal Reserve Bank of the District wherein the bank is located, and shall send a signed and attested copy thereof to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Each insured State bank not a member of the Federal Reserve System, except a bank in the District of Columbia and a mutual savings bank, shall make its original Report of Condition on FDIC Form 64—Call No. 58,1 and shall send the same to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The original Report of Condition required to be furnished hereunder to the Comptroller of the Currency and the copy thereof required to be furnished to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall be prepared in accordance with "Instructions for preparation of Reports of Condition by National Banking Associations," dated January 1961. The original Report of Condition required to be furnished hereunder to the Federal Reserve Bank of the District wherein the bank is located and the copy thereof required to be furnished to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall be prepared in accordance with "Instructions for the preparation of Reports of Condition by State Member banks of the Federal Reserve System," dated February 1961. The original Report of Condition required to be furnished hereunder to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall be prepared in accordance with "Instructions for the preparation of Report of Condition on Form 64. by insured State Banks not members of the Federal Reserve System,"
January 1961. dated

Each insured mutual savings bank not a member of the Federal Reserve System shall make its original Report of Condition on FDIC Form 64 (Savings), prepared in accordance with "Instructions for the preparation of Report of Condition on Form 64 (Savings) and Report of Income and Dividends on Form 73 (Savings) by Mutual Savings Banks," dated January 1961,1 and shall send the same to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Each insured mutual savings bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System shall make its original Report of Condition on Federal Reserve Form 105—Call 162, prepared in accordance with "Instructions for the preparation of Reports of Condition by State Member banks of the Federal Reserve System," dated February 1961,1 and shall send the same to the Federal Reserve Bank of the District in which it is located, and shall send a signed and attested copy thereof to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

ERLE COCKE, Sr., [SEAL] Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. C. C. BALDERSTON, Vice Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System,

JAMES J. SAXON, Comptroller of the Currency.

[F.R. Doc. 62-288; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:45 a.m.]

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

[OE Docket No. 61-CE-68]

PROPOSED TELEVISION ANTENNA **STRUCTURE**

Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation

The Federal Aviation Agency has circularized the following proposal to interested persons for aeronautical comment and has conducted a study to determine. its effect upon the safe and efficient utilization of airspace: Station WKBT-TV, La Crosse, Wisconsin, proposes to construct a television antenna structure near Galesville, Wisconsin, at latitude 44°05′28′′ north, longitude 91°20′15′′ west. The overall height of the structure would be 2,449 feet above mean sea level

(1,629 feet above ground).

This is the third proposal for a structure in the vicinity of La Crosse, Wisconsin, which has been submitted by the sponsor. Two prior proposals were withdrawn by the sponsor because of objections received. An objection to this proposal was made by the State of Wisconsin Aeronautics Commission on the basis that the proposed structure would require an increase in the procedure turn altitude for the VOR instrument approach procedure to Runway 18 at the La Crosse Airport and it would be a hazard to VFR operations. This proposal was discussed at the FAA Kansas City Informal Airspace Meeting and no objection was made. The State of Wisconsin Aeronautics Commission was not represented at this meeting.

The proposed structure would be located approximately 15.5 statute miles north of the La Crosse, Wisconsin, Airport and would require an increase from 2,400 feet MSL to 3,400 feet MSL in the procedure turn altitude for standard instrument approach procedure AL-219-VOR-RWY 18 to this airport. However, if the proposed structure is constructed, this approach procedure would be modified so that this approach could be effected without requiring an excessive rate of descent. The Agency study disclosed that this increase in the procedure turn altitude would have no substantial adverse effect upon this approach procedure. This increase in the procedure turn altitude would also have the side effect of precluding, the use of 4,000 feet MSL on VOR Federal Airways Nos. 129, 170, and 2-97-171 during such time as this instrument approach procedure would be used. However, there are four instrument approach procedures established to this airport and instrument approach procedure AL-219-VOR-RWY 18 is least used. The study disclosed that this side effect would have no substantial adverse effect upon these operations.

The proposed structure would require an increase from 2,600 feet MSL to 2,800 feet MSL in the minimum en route altitude on VOR Federal Airway No. 129 from the Nodine, Minnesota, VORTAC to the Arcadia Intersection. The lowest Instrument Flight Rules cardinal en route altitude along this segment of airway is 3,000 feet MSL. The study disclosed that this increase would have no

substantial adverse effect upon these operations. The study further disclosed that the proposed structure would not be located in close proximity to specific known routes generally used by VFR operations.

No other aeronautical operations, procedures or minimum flight altitudes would be affected by the proposed structure.

Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (14 CFR 626.33; 26 F.R. 5292) it is concluded that the proposed structure, at the location and mean sea level elevation specified herein, would have no substantial adverse effect upon aeronautical operations, procedures or minimum flight altitudes; and it is hereby determined that this structure would not be a hazard to air navigation provided that the structure be obstruction marked and lighted in accordance with applicable Federal Communications Commission rules.

This determination is effective as of the date of issuance and will become final 30 days thereafter, provided that no appeal herefrom under § 626.34 (26 F.R. 5292) is granted. Unless otherwise revised or terminated a final determination hereunder will expire 18 months after its effective date or upon earlier abandonment of the construction proposal (§ 626.35; 26 F.R. 5292).

Issued in Washington, D.C., on Januoary 2, 1962.

OSCAR W. HOLMES, Chief, Obstruction Evaluation Branch. [F.R. Doc. 62-296; Filed. Jan. 10, 1962; 8:46 a.m.]

PLAN FOR STANDARD INSTRUMENT **DEPARTURES**

Correction

In F.R. Doc. 62-97 appearing at page 126 of the issue for Friday, January 5, 1962, paragraph D is corrected by deleting the tenth and eleventh lines thereof and substituting the following: "has available in pictorial and narrative form or narrative form only, all the Standard".

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. RI60-395 etc.]

F. A. CALLERY, INC., ET AL.

Order Providing for Hearings on and Suspension of Proposed Changes in Rates 1; and Allowing Rate Changes To Become Effective Subject To Refund

JANUARY 4, 1962.

F. A. Callery, Inc., et al., Docket No. RI60-395; J. C. Trahan, Drilling Contractor, Inc., Docket No. RI62-277; The Superior Oil Company, Docket No. RI62-278; Harway Producers, Inc., Docket No. RI62-279; Crescent Production

¹ Filed as part of original document.

¹ This order does not provide for the consolidation for hearing or disposition of the several matters covered herein, nor should it be so construed.

Company, Inc., et al., Docket No. RI62-280; Edwin L. Cox, Docket No. RI62-281; Amerada Petroleum Corporation, Docket No. RI62-282; Shell Oil Company, Docket No. RI62-283; Texaco Inc. (Op- presently effective rate schedules for erator) et al., Docket No. RI62-284.

The above-named Respondents have tendered for filing proposed changes in

sales of natural gas, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission. The proposed changes are designated as follows:

		Rate	Sup-		Amount	Date	Effective	Date sus-	Cents	per Mcf	Rate in effect sub-
Docket No.	Respondent	sched- ule No.	ple- ment No.	Purchaser and producing area	of annual increase	filing tendered	unless sus- pended	pended until—	Rate in effect	Proposed increased rate	ject to refund in docket Nos.
RI60-395	et al., Bank of the Southwest Build-	8	1-3	El Paso Natural Gas Co. (Pecos Valley Field, Pecos County, Tex.) (R.R. Dist. No. 8).	\$73	12- 5-61	1- 5-62	1- 6-62	4 15. 6488	111215.70925	¹⁰ RI60-395
RI62-277	ing, Houston 2, Tex. J. C. Trahan Drilling Contractor, Inc., 2625 Line Ave.,	8	1	Texas Gas Transmission Corp. (Bayou Chevruil Field, Lafourche, St. James, St. John the Baptist Par-	18, 829	12-11-61	1-11-62	6-11-62	³ 21. 75	² 23. 25	
RI62-278	Shreveport, La. The Superior Oil Co., P.O. Box 1521, Houston 1, Tex.	69	3	Chevrul Field, Lafourche, St. James, St. John the Baptist Par- ishes, La.) (South Louislana). Texas Gas Transmission Corp. (East Lake Palourde and Amelia Fields, Assumption Parish, La.) (South	31,916	12-11-61	2- 1-62	7- 1-62	³ 21. 875	² 23. 875	G-17707
RI62-279	Harway Producers, Inc., 812 Ouachita National Bank Building, Monroe, La.	1	6	Louisiana). Mississippi River Fuel Corp. (North Choudrant Field, Lincoln Parish, La.) (North Louisiana).	78	12-14-61	1-14-62	1-15-62	³ 13, 586	² 14. 036	G-20515
RI62-290	Crescent Production Co., Inc. et al., 812 Ouachita National Bank Building,	10	6	Mississippi River Fuel Corp. (North Choudrant Field, Lincoln Parish, La.) (North Louisiana).	113	12-14-61	1-14-62	1-15-62	3 13. 586	² 14. 036	G-20514
RI62-281	Monroe, La. Edwin L. Cox, 2100	13	8	Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America (Beaver County, Okla.).	277	12-14-61	1-23-62	6-23-62	4 17. 0	2 17. 2	RI61-325
	Adolphus Tower, Dallas, Tex.	17	8	Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America	582	12-14-61	1-23-62	6-23-62	4 17. 0	3 17. 2	RI61-325
	1	.25	4	(Texas County, Okla.). Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America	98	12-14-61	1-23-62	6-23-62	4 17. 0	2 17. 2	RI61-325
RI62-282	Amerada Petroleum Corp., P.O. Box 2040, Tulsa 2, Okla.	12	6	(Texas County, Okla.). Texas Gas Transmission Corp. (South Lewisburg Field, Acadia and St. Landry Parishes, La.) (South Louislana).	5,035	12-14-61	1-14-62	6-14-62	3 5 18.875	6 7 23. 25	8 G-17538
RI62-283	Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th St., New York	153	4	Toyon Goe Transmission Corn	265, 619	12-14-61	1-14-62	6-14-62	3 18. 5	23.758	G-12192
RI62-284	20, N.Y.	133	30	(Chalkley Field, Cameron Parish, La.) (South Lopisiana). Natural das Pipeline Co. of America (Camrick Southeast. Field, Texas and Beaver Counities, Okla., and Blakemore Area, Hansford County, Tex.) (R.R. Dist. No. 10).	9, 152 2, 379	12-14-61 12-14-61	1-23-62 1-23-62	6-23-62 6-23-62	4 H 17. 0 4 IS 17. 1632	² 17. 2 ¹⁵ 17. 36512	RI60-507 RI61-337

¹ The proposed effective date is the first day after expiration of the required 30 days' notice or, if later, the date requested by respondent.

2 Periodic increase by contract.

3 Pressure base is 15.025 psia.

4 Pressure base is 14.65 psia.

4 Pressure base is 14.65 psia.

5 Includes 2.3 cents per Mef tax reimbursement.

6 Includes 2.3 cents per Mef tax reimbursement.

7 Favored-nation and tax reimbursement increase.

8 Also subject to orders in docket Nos. G-15651 and G-11883.

The proposed rate increases of J. C. Trahan, Drilling Contractor, Inc., The Superior Oil⁵ Company, Edwin L. Cox, Texaco Inc. (Operator), et al., Amerada Petroleum Corporation and Shell Oil Company exceed the applicable area price levels established by the Commission's Statement of General Policy No. 61-1, as amended (18 CFR, Chapter I, Part 2, § 2.56).

The proposed increased rates of Harway Producers, Inc., and Crescent Production Company, Inc., et al. are below the applicable area price level, but include questionable reimbursement of the Louisiana Severance tax.2 However, the suspension periods of these proposed increases and the tax correction of F. A. Callery, Inc., et al., may be shortened to one day.

The increased rates and charges so proposed may be unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, or preferential, or otherwise unlawful.

The Commission finds: It is necessary and proper in the public interest and to aid in the enforcement of the provisions of the Natural Gas Act that the Commission enter upon hearings concerning the lawfulness of the several proposed changes and that the above-designated supplements be suspended and the use thereof deferred as hereinafter ordered.

The Commission orders:

(A) Pursuant to the authority of the Natural Gas Act, particularly sections 4 and 15 thereof, the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, and the regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR, Ch. I), public hearings shall be held upon dates to be fixed by notices from the Secretary concerning the lawfulness of the several proposed increased rates and charges contained in the above-designated supplements.

(B) Pending hearings and decisions thereon, the above-designated rate supplements are hereby suspended and the use thereof deferred until the date indi-cated in the above "Date Suspended Until" column, and thereafter until such further time as they are made effective in the manner prescribed by the Natural Gas Act: Provided, however, That the supplements to the rate schedules filed by Harway Producers, Inc., Crescent Production Company, Inc., et al., and F. A. Callery, Inc., et al., as set forth above, shall become effective subject to refund on the date and in the manner herein prescribed if within 20 days from the date of issuance of this order Respondents shall each execute and file

under its above-designated docket number with the Secretary of the Commission its agreement and undertaking to comply with the refunding and reporting procedure required by the Natural Gas Act and § 154.102 of the regulations thereunder, accompanied by a certificate showing service of copies thereof upon all purchasers under the rate schedule involved. Unless Respondents are advised to the contrary within 15 days after the filing of their respective agreement and undertaking, such agreement and undertaking shall be deemed to have been accepted.

(C) Neither the supplements hereby suspended, nor the rate schedules sought to be altered thereby, shall be changed until these proceedings have been disposed of or until the periods of suspension have expired, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

(D) Notices of intervention or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D.C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 and 1.37) on or before February 19, 1962.

By the Commission.

GORDON M. GRANT. Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 62-297; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:46 a.m.]

Redetermined increase by contract.
 Also subject to orders in docket No. G-19645.
 Correction to tax reimbursement.
 Subject to 0.5 cent per Mcf for compression (where applicable) deducted by 18 Subject to 0.3 cent per solution.
13 Also subject to orders in docket Nos. G-18564, G-15071, and G-12635, inter alia.
14 Oklahoma production.
15 Periodic increase plus applicable tax reimbursement.
16 Texas production.

² Only the tax portion of the increased rate shall be subject to refund.

[Project No. 2304]

PHELPS DODGE CORP.

Notice of Application for License

JANUARY 5, 1962.

Public notice is hereby given that application has been filed under the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a-825r) by Phelps Dodge Corporation (correspondence to Walter C. Lawson, Vice President and General Manager, Phelps Dodge Corporation, Box 872, Douglas, Arizona) for license for proposed Project No. 2304, to be known as Blue Ridge Project, to be located on East Clear Creek, a tributary of Little Colorado River, and on East Verde River, in Coconino and Gile Counties, Arizona, about 45 miles southwest of Winslow, Arizona, and affecting lands of the United States within Coconino and Tonto National Forests.

The proposed project will consist of: A concrete arch dam about 160 feet high with spillway at elevation 6,720 feet on East Clear Creek, creating a reservoir with a gross capacity of 15,000-acre-feet and a surface area of 275 acres; intake and pumphouse on reservoir shore; a steel pressure pipe line about 9 miles in length to a balancing reservoir with a capacity of about 10 acre-feet at elevation 7,276 feet on the Mogollon Rim divide between the Little Colorado and Verde River Basin; a penstock pipe about 2.5 miles to powerplant with impulse wheel nozzle at elevation 5,784 feet; switchyard; a 33 kv transmission line to pumphouse on reservoir shore: and other appurtenant facilities.

Protests of petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D.C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure of the Commission (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10). The last day upon which protests or petitions may be filed is February 20, 1962. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

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GORDON M. GRANT, Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 62-298; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:47 a.m.]

[Docket No. CP62-107]

TRANSCONTINENTAL GAS PIPE LINE CORP.

" Notice of Application and Date of Hearing

JANUARY 4, 1962.

Take notice that on October 27, 1961, as supplemented on November 27, 1961, Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation (Transco), P.O. Box 296, Houston 1, Texas, filed in Docket No. CP62–107 an application pursuant to section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing the construction and operation of natural gas facilities and the sale of natural gas, as hereinafter described, all as more fully described in the applica-

tion, as supplemented, which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Transco seeks authority to construct and operate a sales meter station and appurtenant facilities in Hudson County, New Jersey, near Transco's Central Manhattan meter station on the west bank of the Hudson River. The application states that the proposed meter station will be used as an additional delivery point to provide gas service to Public Service Electric and Gas Company (Public Service), an existing customer, for resale.

Transco states that Public Service has requested the proposed new delivery point in order that it might serve a new industrial customer, Lever Brothers Company (Lever Brothers), on a firm basis, which service Public Service would be unable to render from its existing facilities. Public Service will construct and operate the required facilities between the proposed meter station and Lever Brothers' plant, and such service will be rendered from authorized allocations of gas from Transco.

The proposed facilities are estimated to cost approximately \$22,000 and will be financed initially by Transco from its general funds. Public Service has agreed to reimburse Transco in full for the cost of the facilities.

This matter is one that should be disposed of as promptly as possible under the applicable rules and regualtions and

to that end:

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on February 6, 1962, at 9:30 a.m., e.s.t., in a Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Wash-ington, D.C., concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by such application: Provided, however, That the Commission may, after a noncontested hearing, dispose of the pro-ceedings pursuant to the provisions of § 1.30(c) (1) or (2) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure. Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D.C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before January 26, 1962. Failure of any party to appear at and participate in the hearing shall be construed as waiver of and concurrence in omission herein of the intermediate decision procedure in cases where a request therefor is made.

GORDON.M. GRANT, Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 62-299; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:47 a.m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 812-1436]

ALLIED CAPITAL CORP.

Notice of Filing of Application for Order Exempting Transaction Between Affiliates

JANUARY 3, 1962.

Notice is hereby given that Allied Capital Corporation, formerly Allied Small Business Investment Corporation ("Applicant") 7720 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, Md., a closed-end nondiversified investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("Act"), which company is also a small business investment company licensed as such under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 ("SBIA"), has filed an amended application pursuant to section 17(b) of the Act for an order exempting from section 17(a) thereof the proposed sale by Applicant of a 6 percent, 20-year convertible debenture ("Debenture") in the principal amount of \$25,000 and four shares of Common Stock issued by Ritchie Market Corpora-tion ("Ritchie") to Berens Real Estate Investment Corporation ("Berens").

The application makes the following

representations:

On June 15, 1960, Applicant, acting as a co-lender, invested \$25,400 in Ritchie through the purchase of its Debenture in the principal amount of \$25,400. At that time a similar investment in the amount of \$50,800 was made in Ritchie by the Small Business Investment Company of Pennsylvania. Thereafter, on January 24, 1961, Applicant converted \$400 of its Debenture into four shares of the Common Stock issued by Ritchie; and the Small Business Investment Company of Pennsylvania converted \$800 of its Debenture into eight shares of such Common Stock. These twelve shares constitute all of Ritchie's outstanding Common Stock. Ritchie invested \$75,000 of the proceeds from the Debenture issue in the Ritchie Market partnership ("Partnership") which in turn organized and now holds all the outstanding stock of an operating company known as Ritchie Highway Farmers' Market, Inc. ("Operating Company") located in Glen Burnie, Maryland.

The Partnership consists of four general partners and 24.5 limited partnership units, or a total of 28.5 partnership units. The investment Applicant proposes to sell to Berens constitutes, in effect, one such unit. The combined net worth of the Operating Company and the Partnership as of May 14, 1961 was \$623,890, or approximately \$21,891 for each of the 28.5 partnership units. In the period from December 2, 1960 to May 14, 1961, net operating profits of the Operating Company, before income taxes and depreciation of \$19,735.49, amounted to \$68,382.62, and in the same period the

net income of Ritchie amounted to \$7,197.95 or \$2,399.39 for each of the three partnership units it owns. On an annual basis, Allied's original investment of \$25,400 would thus yield approximately 20 percent before depreciation and 14 percent after depreciation, but before income taxes.

In July 1961, the Small Business Administration advised Applicant that the formation of Ritchie as a financing vehicle through which Applicant and another licensee provided capital to a partnership was inconsistent with section 304 of the SBIA and violated §§ 107.308–9(a) and 107.304–1 of the rules and regulations promulgated under that Act which limit a small business investment company to investments in corporations and The Small Business Administration directed Applicant to correct such violations by making a bona fide disposal of all of its investment in Ritchie.

Pursuant to such advice and directions, Applicant's Board of Directors determined to offer its investment to Applicant's directors and to certain other persons familiar with the investment, including the 24 persons who owned the four general, and the other limited interests in the Partnership. Three bids were received, one in the amount of \$25,000 plus adjustments for accrued earnings, from a director, one for \$27,500 from a limited partner, and the other from Berens in the amount of \$30,100 in cash plus accrued earnings to the date the transaction is consummated. Berens was awarded the bid subject to the approval of the Small Business Administration and subject to the compliance with the requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Berens is a publicly-held corporation with approximately forty-one percent of its stock owned, directly or indirectly, by George W. DeFranceaux, its President, and the various affiliated Berens companies of which Mr. DeFranceaux is the controlling stockholder. Mr. DeFranceaux is also President, Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Applicant. He and Berens are affiliates of each other by reason of his stock holdings in Berens and he is an affiliate of Applicant by reason of his positions with the Applicant. The sale of the investment by Applicant and the purchase by Berens is therefore prohibited by section 17(a) (2) of the Act unless exempted therefrom pursuant to section 17(b).

Section 17(a) of the Act with certain exceptions not here relevant, prohibits an affiliated person (Mr. DeFranceaux) of a registered investment company (Applicant) or an affiliated person (Berens) of such a person from selling to, or purchasing from such registered company, any securities or other property. Section 17(b) provides, in pertinent part, that the Commission shall grant an exemption from the provisions of section 17(a) if it finds that the terms of the proposed transaction, including the consideration to be paid, are reasonable and fair and do not involve overreaching on the part of any person concerned, that the proposed transaction is consistent with the policy of any registered investment company concerned as recited in its registration statement and reports filed under the Act, and is consistent with the general purposes of the Act.

The application states that on the date Applicant's Board of Directors decided to dispose of the Ritchie investment, there was no public market for the securities issued by Ritchie and the investment was, accordingly, valued by Applicant at its cost of \$25,400; and it further states that the proposed transaction, including the price of \$30,100 plus adjustments for earnings to be paid by Berens meets the standards contained in section 17(b) of the Act.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than January 23, 1962, at 5:30 p.m., submit to the Commission in writing a request for a hearing on the matter accompanied by a statement as to the nature of his interest, the reason for such a request and the issues of fact or law proposed to be controverted, or he may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such communication should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington 25, D.C. A copy of such request shall be served personally or by mail (air mail if the person being served is located more than 500 miles from the point of mailing) upon Applicant. Proof of such service (by affidavit or in case of an attorney-at-law by certificate) should be filed contemporaneously with the request. At any after said date, as provided by Rule O-5 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the Act, an order disposing of the application herein may be issued by the Commission upon the basis of the showing contained in said application, unless an order for hearing upon said application shall be issued upon request or upon the Commission's own motion.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 62-284; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:45 a.m.]

[File No. 1-3848]

APEX MINERALS CORP.

Order Summarily Suspending Trading

JANUARY 5, 1962,

The common stock, \$1.00 par value, of Apex Minerals Corporation, being listed and registered on the San Francisco Mining Exchange, a national securities exchange; and

The Commission being of the opinion that the public interest requires the summary suspension of trading in such security on such Exchange and that such action is necessary and appropriate for the protection of investors; and

The Commission being of the opinion further that such suspension is necessary in order to prevent fraudulent, deceptive or manipulative acts or practices, with the result that it will be unlawful under section 15(c)(2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Commission's Rule 15c2-2 thereunder for any broker or dealer to make use of the mails or of any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce to effect any transaction in, or to induce or attempt to induce the purchase or sale of such security, otherwise than on a national securities exchange;

It is ordered, Pursuant to section 19 (a) (4) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that trading in said security on the San Francisco Mining Exchange be summarily suspended in order to prevent fraudulent, deceptive or manipulative acts or practices, this order to be effective for a period of ten (10) days, January 6, 1962, to January 15, 1962, both dates inclusive.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 62-285; Filed, Jan. 10, 1962; 8:45 a.m.]

CUMULATIVE CODIFICATION GUIDE—JANUARY

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